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## Lebanon Woos Syria On Eve of Conference

By Herbert H. Denton  
 Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government is seeking to repair relations with Syria only a month after Beirut feared that Syrian support of opposition forces was aimed at toppling the government, observers said.

The tactic is aimed at trying to reduce tensions before a meeting in Geneva next week of the Lebanese factions, who include Syria's allies. Syria and Saudi Arabia will have observers at the conference.

On Wednesday, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon telephoned President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to invite him formally to send an observer. The call was their first direct contact in eight months. On Friday, aides said Mr. Gemayel had intended to fly by helicopter to Damascus to meet with Mr. Assad but the trip was postponed for unexplained reasons.

Western observers here familiar with the Gemayel government's thinking said its representatives in Geneva next week had decided to start by saying "encouraging things" to the Syrians.

Reports here and in Damascus described the 15-minute telephone conversation between Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad as friendly. "Let's remain in touch," Mr. Assad reportedly said at the end.

Informal diplomatic sources said that Syria would be represented at next week's conference by Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam, Reuters reported.

The basic hope is that the reconciliation conference can be more a reconciliation of people rather than an immediate resolution of all the military and political disputes.

"The United States hopes that the talks lead to formation of a coalition government that includes the warring factions to deal with such matters as revising the country's 1943 national pact that gives precedence to the Maronite Christians and redistributing power-sharing arrangements among the various sects."

Leaders of Lebanon's opposition factions flew to Geneva on Friday for the national reconciliation conference, according to news agency reports from Geneva.

Lebanon's Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, whose militia fought the Lebanese Army for control of the Chuf mountains southeast of Beirut when Israeli troops withdrew from the area last month, arrived from Damascus in a Jordanian-registered plane.

He was accompanied by the leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, Nabih Berri, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem. Former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian who led his country at the start of civil war in 1975 and 1976, arrived in a separate U.S.-registered private plane from Syria.

"I hope the conference will lead to peace in Lebanon," Mr. Jumblat said at Geneva airport. He added with a shrug: "We shall see."

Mr. Franjeh, whose family is involved in a blood feud with the Gemayel family, said: "I am very happy to be on the good Swiss soil, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Walid Jumblat, head of Lebanon's Druze Moslem community, arriving in Geneva Friday for Monday's opening of national reconciliation talks. He is preceded by Rashid Karami, a former prime minister and Sunni Moslem leader.

## U.S. Sets Clocks Back Sunday

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Clocks in Canada and most of the United States will be turned back an hour on Sunday to end six months of daylight saving time and to return to standard time. The exceptions are Arizona, Hawaii and a portion of Indiana that is in the eastern time zone. Those areas do not observe the summer time shift.

## Soviet Lodges A Protest on 'Bandit' Act

By Dusko Doder  
 Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, asserting that a member of its embassy staff in Grenada was injured in a "bandit" attack on the mission carried out by U.S. Air Force planes.

A Foreign Ministry note condemned the encroachment on the inviolability of a diplomatic mission and warned that the U.S. government "bears full responsibility for the life and security of Soviet citizens in Grenada."

[In Washington, the State Department denied Friday that American aircraft or ground troops had fired on the Soviet Embassy, but confirmed that Soviet officials had complained that some of their personnel had been slightly wounded, David Shribman of The New York Times reported.]

[Havana denied U.S. charges of a Cuban buildup on Grenada while Britain said finding weapons caches on the island did not justify an invasion.]

[In Washington, the Republican-controlled Senate voted, 64 to 20, Friday to require the president to withdraw U.S. forces from Grenada within the 60-day limit of the War Powers Act. The Senate acted the day after the Democratic-controlled House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a similar measure, 32 to 2. The bill is scheduled to come before the full House Monday.]

The Soviet protest coincided with a sharp escalation of personal invective directed at President Ronald Reagan that included virtual assertions that he is "a bandit, liar and murderer."

Speaking on the principal national television news program, a commentator, Gennadiy Borovik, condemned Mr. Reagan's foreign policy as a "brazen" attempt to impose American terms on other nations through military force. He linked Grenada and the Middle East to Mr. Reagan's rearmament program and suggested that nothing should be expected from the Geneva arms talks.

"If one is a bandit, liar and murderer in Grenada and Lebanon, he could not be different on the shores of Lake Geneva," Mr. Borovik said.

In a rejoinder to the president's televised address Thursday night, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# Reagan Says Cuba Had Grenada Base; Moscow Says Embassy Was Attacked

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U.S. soldiers with a 30-caliber machine gun mounted on a jeep at Grenada's Point Salinas airport, which was captured after U.S. and Caribbean forces invaded the island Tuesday.

## Troops Found Arms, Other Equipment

By Jack Nelson  
 Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has stated that U.S. forces on Grenada discovered "a complete base with weapons and communications equipment which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned."

In a televised address from the White House Thursday night, Mr. Reagan reiterated his assertion that U.S. Marines and Army Rangers were ordered to invade Grenada because of concern for the safety of 1,000 American citizens there, but he also made it clear that ridding the tiny but strategically located island of Cuban forces was a primary objective.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters minutes before the president went on television to discuss the Grenada invasion and the Lebanese crisis, said, "Cuba intended to exploit Grenada as a major base of operations in that part of the world."

Mr. Reagan defended his decision to keep marines in Lebanon in the aftermath of the Beirut massacre on grounds that the Middle East country was vital to the nation's security. At the same time, he pledged to see that the marines "are given the greatest possible protection."

The president said that although oceans apart, events in Lebanon and Grenada were related because the Soviet Union had encouraged violence in both countries and "provides direct support through a network of surrogates and terrorists."

Speaking of the comp that recently replaced a Marxist government in Grenada with one that he said was even more radical and more devoted to Fidel Castro's Cuba, Mr. Reagan said it was "no coincidence that when the thugs tried to wrest control over Grenada, there were 30 Soviet advisers and hundreds of Cuban military and paramilitary forces on the island."

When U.S. forces landed on Grenada, the president said, the United States communicated with the governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union and offered to provide (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Reagan Cites Urgent U.S. Interests Speech Justifying Invasion Links Lebanon and Grenada

By Bernard Gwertzman  
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan used his speech Thursday night to justify the invasion of Grenada and the U.S. Marines' presence in Lebanon in terms of vital U.S. interests that go beyond earlier explanations provided by the administration.

"The events in Lebanon and Grenada, though oceans apart, are closely related," he said. "These have been agitated days in Washington because of the coincidence of two perplexing developments of the past week: the bombing in Beirut Sunday that left more than 200 U.S. marines, sailors and soldiers dead, and the invasion of Grenada two days later. Because of widespread criticism in Congress, the Reagan administration has been defensive all week in explaining what it has been doing."

Given Mr. Reagan's belief that the Soviet Union and its allies are trying to take advantage of U.S. weakness anywhere in the world, it was perhaps inevitable that he would describe the developments as part of a global East-West struggle in which the United States is blocking Soviet efforts to upset the balance of power. But his words were considerably more toned down than some off-the-cuff remarks earlier in the week.

The Marines and U.S. Army Rangers went into Grenada, he suggested, not only to rescue American medical students and help other Caribbean countries restore law and order — the explanations he and Secretary of State George P. Shultz provided the day the invasion began — but also to block the Russians and the Cubans.

Mr. Reagan's description of the situation in Grenada was more restrained than that of his aides, who contended beforehand that the invasion had come just in time to prevent "another Angola" — a reference to the African country that has 25,000 Cuban troops to protect it from South African-backed insurgents.

In regard to Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said the Marines must remain there not only to facilitate stability and to police the withdrawal of foreign troops — the explanation given for the past year — but also to offset growing Syrian power, supported by the Soviet Union. That is particularly the case, he suggested, when the Israelis have shown little inclination to stand and fight in the Beirut area.

Only the United States and the other members of the multinational force in Lebanon can keep the Syrians from toppling the government of President Amin Gemayel, the administration believes.

"If terrorism and intimidation succeed, it will be a devastating blow to the peace process and to Israel's search for a genuine security," Mr. Reagan said. "It won't just be Lebanon sentenced to a future of chaos. Can the United States, or the free world for that matter, stand by and see the Middle East incorporated into the Soviet bloc?"

In this season of heightened controversy, there has been much more talk of the use of force than at any time in recent years. The White House publicly said Sunday that when it discovers who was behind the Beirut explosion, the United States will retaliate.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan told a group of visitors, "I think the evidence that I have is sufficient that this last horrendous act involved Iranian terrorists and they were facilitated in their entry and in the provision of the munitions by the Syrians."

Thursday night, he said, "Those who directed this atrocity must be dealt justice. They will be." In Paris on Thursday, Mr. Shultz told the British, French and Italian foreign ministers that the United States was considering options for retaliation. Those could be rather benign, such as providing military assistance to Iraq, which is locked in a war with Iran, or more dramatic, such as an attack on a Syrian position. State Department officials cautioned against drawing any conclusions, but one official said that "after Grenada, anything is possible."

The apparent purpose of the speech Thursday, however, was to be tough but not bellicose at a time when many allies are concerned that Mr. Reagan has been too quick on the trigger in Grenada and too explosive in his vocabulary.

The president seemed to be hoping that by standing firm in Lebanon, the United States and its allies (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Soviet Forces in Afghan Stalemate Mighty Machine Seems to Have Run Low on Motivation

By William Branigan  
 Washington Post Service

DASH-E RIVAT, Afghanistan — Baishem, the son of a peasant family in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenistan, knew little about Afghanistan when he was drafted into the Soviet Army three years ago. But enough information had filtered across the border to make him doubt Moscow's version of what was going on there.

"On TV nearly every night they showed American tanks and planes just sent me to Afghanistan." Three months later, he was picking fruit in an orchard near his base at Jabel os Saraj when he was suddenly surrounded by armed mujahidin, the Islamic guerrillas battling the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. He surrendered and indicated to his captors that he wanted to defect because he was born a Moslem.

"They welcomed me and brought me to the Panjshir [Valley]," Baishem said. "They showed me how to pray and observe Moslem law. I've been here two and a half years now and I don't want to go back."

"If I go back, [the Soviet authorities] will kill me," he added. Now Baishem is called Abdullah and speaks the local language fairly fluently. He again wears a Soviet uniform and carries a Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifle, but now it is in the service of the mujahidin of the Panjshir Valley at this guerrilla base about 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Kabul.

"Here life is much better than in my home village," he said. "I am free here, but there I and my family were not free."

"I am happy I am fighting against the Soviets," Baishem added, "because I am a Moslem and I am fighting against non-Moslems." At an isolated farmhouse in a side valley south of here, four other Soviet citizens do not share Baishem's freedom.

They were captured in January in different places outside the Panjshir and brought here as prisoners of war. They wear green Afghan clothing with jackets and rubber sandals. All are blond, fresh-faced and young — two are 19 and two are 20 years old. They appear bewildered, and at times frightened.

Like Baishem, the four prisoners seemed to have little idea what they were fighting for in Afghanistan. Together, they symbolize a major failure of the Soviet war effort here. In the nearly four years since Moscow intervened in Afghanistan and installed an obedient client government with a veteran Communist, Babrak Karmal, as president, Soviet troops have often proved to be ineffective in combat, with low morale and no clear concept of whom they are supposed to be fighting or why.

For the most part poorly trained, badly motivated and unprepared for guerrilla warfare in rugged, mountainous terrain, the Soviet Army has failed to make any significant headway against the mujahidin. Instead, it has become bogged down in a stalemate against bands of disorganized, lightly armed Islamic warriors whose main weapons are courage and fierce dedication to their cause.

According to U.S. estimates, the (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



About 200 Cubans wait on a hill overlooking Grenada's main airport after being taken prisoner by the U.S. invading force. The American force refers to them as prisoners of war.

## Egg Transplants Succeed With Infertile Monkeys

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Monkeys with their ovaries removed have given birth to normal offspring in experiments that strongly suggest that humans could do the same. Medical scientists said the research offered hope of parenthood for a substantial group of women who are sterile because their ovaries do not function normally.

One research group in the United States is planning to use a similar technique early next year for infertile women. The pregnancies would be adopted in the sense that the fertilized female egg would come from a donor.

The process would allow an otherwise infertile woman to go through the process of pregnancy and childbirth. She could be described as the biological, even though not the genetic, mother. In most cases, sperm would be contributed by the patient's husband.

Earlier this year, another group succeeded twice in helping infertile women become pregnant with embryos transplanted from fertile women 5000 after fertilization. Those recipients did have ovarian hormone function. The research in monkeys indicates that pregnancies can be induced even in women with no functioning ovaries.

In the new experiments, monkeys received transplanted fertilized eggs and were treated with two hormones necessary for pregnancy. The research is considered particularly important because it shows that only two hormones, estrogen and progesterone, are needed to establish a successful pregnancy in monkeys and, therefore, presumably in humans. This had never previously been proved.

The research was reported in the new issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. The author of the report is Dr. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

## Stunned Grenadians Get Firsthand Taste of Modern Warfare

By Edward Cody  
 Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Stunned and fearful, the residents of St. George's have returned to their hillside streets to survey the damage after a spasm of modern warfare unlike anything this little island has seen. Butler House, the seat of Grenada's revolutionary government for the last four years, was burned to the ground. Fort Rupert, headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Army, was a disarmed bulk, gaping holes in its roof and a dead soldier on the floor.

It was only Thursday that accounts of the invasion began to come out of Grenada. Although a small group of us had reached the island as the invasion began Tuesday morning, a lack of communications prevented us from filing our dispatches.

My first impression as we spluttered into St. George's harbor in a rented fishing boat was of silence. We had heard on a news broadcast that U.S. Marines were already in charge.

As we began to disembark, a blue pickup truck with two soldiers from the People's Revolutionary Army lurched up. At the sight of the AK-47 assault rifles and the glower on their faces, we understood that the marines were definitely not in control.

Suddenly, the sky filled with the scream of an A-7 Corsair from the carrier Independence. Anti-aircraft fire coughed from the hills above. A heavy machine gun opened up just down the quay. Young soldiers stepped from hiding places and emptied their AK-47s skyward.

We dashed across the dockside street to St. George's main fire station. Policemen, firemen and stranded passers-by covered in the corridors. The U.S. forces were nowhere near the capital and U.S. jets were attacking Grenadian Army strongholds.

The ugly sounds of war were ringing in an unlikely setting. St. George's looked lazy, a little tacky but gentle and beautiful. Winding streets rose from the harbor and the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches sat properly on a hill.

After darkness, Corporal Alister George of the People's Revolutionary Army heeded our appeal to be allowed to go to the town's telex office. The bombing had defeated us, however, damaging a relay station through which foreign-bound telex and telephone calls pass.

Meanwhile, Corporal George told us that General Hudson Austin, the army commander, "is very much in command. All the Revolutionary Council are in battle." General Austin precipitated the crisis when he seized power Oct. 19.

The night was punctuated by shellfire from a 20-ship joint task force offshore. Although it was not apparent at the time, the Grenadian Army was then stealing away from its defenses in the city to reinforce positions south of town.

Fort Frederick on Richmond Hill and its anti-aircraft batteries seemed to be the target most of the night. The water below was red with the flames of Butler House. By morning, the city was silent again. A youth said marines were grouping in Queen's Park on the northern edge of town.

About a mile from a hotel where we had spent some of the night, we came across Lieutenant Colonel Ray Smith and his Marine Amphibious Unit setting up on the park's football field. M-60 tanks, amphibious personnel carriers and a dozen jeeps had taken up positions.

Explosions shattered down the hillside as artillery set off an ammunition dump on a slope above the field. Detonations continued for half an hour.

A platoon leader shouted an order to halt. He checked identification. Later, he asked: "Is the Grenadian Army on our side or theirs?"

Colonel Smith's unit had landed the previous day at Parris Airport on the other side of the island. His men secured it swiftly and reloaded onto ships for a second landing at Queen's Park. He had run into almost no resistance in either spot. In contrast, the 82d Airborne Rangers, had fought with Cubans as well as Grenadians, U.S. spokesmen said.

Curious Grenadians were allowed to approach as the explosions subsided and tension dissipated. The Grenadians, eager to be friendly with the army in charge, thanked the marines for coming and sought to share their hands.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply dropped an unexpected \$2.4 billion in the latest week. Page 7.

■ The Dow Jones average skidded 18.59 in reaction to the fighting in Grenada. Page 7.



## NATO Ministers Urge Soviet to Explain New Missile Plan at Geneva

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEBELLO, Quebec — The NATO defense ministers urged the Soviet Union Friday to explain at the Geneva disarmament talks President Yuri V. Andropov's latest proposals on eliminating some Soviet intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western Europe.

In a statement outlined to reporters at the end of a two-day meeting, the ministers said they "noted with attention" Mr. Andropov's comments in the Soviet press.

"The Soviets are invited to explain fully their proposals at the negotiating table," the statement said.

But Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, took a skeptical view of Mr. Andropov's statements, saying: "I've not seen any suggestion from the Soviets except that we should not respond" to the Soviet deployment of about 360 SS-20 nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia in recent years.

In his statement Wednesday, Mr. Andropov said it would be "impossible" to continue the Geneva talks if deployment of U.S. missiles begins as scheduled. But he also expressed flexibility on the number of missiles aimed at Western Europe, saying that the Soviet arsenal might be reduced to "about 140" SS-20s, which carry three warheads each.

In previous statements, Soviet officials have insisted on keeping at least 162 missiles, the same number as are now maintained by France and Britain.

At their meeting here in Canada, the Western military leaders reaffirmed NATO's decision to deploy the U.S. missiles targeted on Soviet territory.

Installation of 572 new weapons is due to begin in December in West Germany and Britain, and later in Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, unless an arms control agreement is reached first.

The British defense minister, Michael Heseltine, said, "What we will not do is delay without the assurances we have been seeking."

Although there has been little evidence of movement in the Geneva talks, Joseph Luns, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said it was not too late to avert the deployment if the Soviet Union bargains seriously. "If there was political will, there could be an agreement in six weeks," he said.

In Washington, the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth L. Adelman, said Friday the United States would deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe regardless of whether the Soviet Union abandoned the arms negotiations in Geneva.

"A walkout by the Soviet Union would be very regrettable, but we would still deploy," Mr. Adelman said. "We have been talking and negotiating with the Soviet Union now for over two years when there have been deploying more than 300 warheads since the talks began on top of the hundreds that they had."

In other developments related to arms control:

● In Vienna, the leading Soviet negotiator at the East-West troop reduction talks said the Warsaw Pact would reconsider its approach to the talks if the United States deployed new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as planned.

The negotiator, Viktor Mikhailov, said at a news conference marking 10 years of the talks that in the event of U.S. deployments, "the Warsaw Pact countries will take this new situation into account and take an appropriate decision."

The Vienna talks, which involve 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact states,



James E. Goodby, chief U.S. negotiator at a preliminary disarmament conference of 35 nations in Helsinki, spoke Friday with reporters kneeling at a small table he sat at.

are aimed at reaching agreement on reducing troops and conventional weapons in Central Europe.

● In The Hague, protesters began to arrive Friday for a weekend anti-nuclear demonstration that was expected to draw hundreds of thousands.

Although the Netherlands is scheduled to get 48 of the 464 cruise missiles to be deployed by NATO, opposition to them is strong. Because of that, the government has delayed deciding whether to accept them.

● In Helsinki, the first week of a 35-nation meeting to lay the groundwork for a disarmament conference in Stockholm ended

Friday with both the Soviet and U.S. delegations expressing pleasure at the progress made.

"We have had a very good week," the chief U.S. negotiator, James E. Goodby, said. "There are specific issues to be ironed out, but we are very optimistic."

His Soviet counterpart, Oleg Grinevsky, also sounded optimistic.

● In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada embarked on a mission to bridge what he perceives as the widening chasm between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## Chilean Protesters Clash With Police in 3 Cities; 2 Are Killed in Santiago

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — Hundreds of protesters clashed with police in three cities Thursday, and two demonstrators were killed in Santiago when a bus swerved to avoid a flaming barricade and crashed into a crowd.

Hospital sources said that at least 30 people were injured in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, in the latest "day of national protest" against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Police said about 70 people were arrested.

Officials reported 57 arrests in the capital of Santiago and nine in the port city of Valparaiso, about 70 miles (113 kilometers) west of Santiago. Most of the arrests were made at universities.

All major opposition parties backed the demonstrations, but they were less extensive and less violent than the ones held in the past six months.

Inhabitants of working-class neighborhoods in Santiago set up barricades of burning tires and debris in suburban streets and banged on pots and pans in their homes.

A passenger bus that swerved to avoid a flaming barricade crashed into a group of demonstrators, killing two of them.

In some poor sectors of the capital, protesters hurled stones at cars speeding past the barricades.

Only in Concepcion, a port city 300 miles to the south, did the government authorize a rally. About 10,000 people gathered there to hear a speech by Gabriel Valdes, a former foreign minister and the leader of the banned Christian Democratic Party.

Mr. Valdes urged General Pinochet to "abdicate" after 10 years of authoritarian rule. After his speech, police used tear gas to disperse more than 100 youths who tried to

march from the rally to the city's central square.

In Santiago, the military governor prohibited a rally called by the National Workers Command, prompting its leaders to call for peaceful protests. The command includes five federations representing about one-fifth of Chile's one million workers. It is led by Rodolfo Seguel, president of the copper miners' union federation.

Mr. Seguel said he and two other leaders of the command and several followers were beaten by 10 policemen during a silent march by about 100 people to the copper union headquarters. Earlier, they delivered a list of labor grievances to General Pinochet's office.

(UPI, AP)

## 2 Children Die As Quake Hits Canada, U.S.

The Associated Press

CHALLIS, Idaho — An earthquake struck eight Northwest states and portions of Canada on Friday morning, killing two children and heavily damaging the business district of a small Idaho town.

A stone storefront collapsed in this 800-resident community, killing a 7-year-old girl and a 6-year-old boy as they were walking to school, said Diane Wren, administrative assistant for the Custer County sheriff's department.

At least three people were injured in other accidents.

In Mackay, population about 550, all buildings in the central business district were extensively damaged, fire department officials said.

The quake, measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale, was felt in an area roughly bordered by Dickinson, North Dakota; Portland, Oregon; Prince George, British Columbia, and Salt Lake County, Utah. Authorities said it was the strongest earthquake to hit the contiguous 48 states since 1959.

An earthquake registering 6 on the Richter scale, which measures ground motion, can cause severe damage, and a tremor of 7 is considered a major earthquake capable of widespread, heavy damage.

The quake was felt in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and North Dakota and in the Canadian province of Alberta and British Columbia.

Waverly Person, a spokesman for the U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado, said the quake struck just west of Idaho's tallest peak, 12,662-foot (3,857-meter) Borah Peak, along the Big Lost River 110 miles (178 kilometers) northwest of Pocatello. It lasted 30 to 60 seconds.

Within two hours, more than 15 aftershocks were recorded. The largest measured 4.4 on the Richter scale, scientists said.

No damage was reported to the 15-reactor Idaho National Engineering Laboratory near Idaho Falls, where units were automatically shut off by seismographic monitors, said an official spokesman.

## Man Found Guilty In Extortion Case

United Press International

CHICAGO — A federal jury found James Lewis guilty Thursday of extortion for sending a letter to the makers of Tylenol demanding \$1 million to "stop the killings" after a series of deaths from cyanide last year.

Seven persons in the Chicago area died last fall after ingesting Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules that had been loaded with cyanide. No one has been charged in the deaths, and prosecutors have taken pains to insist that Mr. Lewis is not a suspect.

Mr. Lewis's attorney admitted at the beginning of the trial that his client had written the letter to Johnson & Johnson Co., but contended he did it to embarrass his wife's former employer. The letter asked that the \$1 million be placed in a nonactive bank account belonging to Mrs. Lewis's former employer.

## Lebanon's Overtures to Syria Mitterrand Says Beirut Killers Cannot Escape

(Continued from Page 1)

and I hope that the mission with which I have been charged will be for the good of Lebanon and perhaps the whole Middle East."

The Lebanese leaders started arriving in Switzerland five days after explosive-filled trucks crashed into buildings occupied by the U.S. and French contingents of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, killing at least 226 U.S. marines and 56 French paratroopers.

At a news conference Thursday in Beirut, Lebanon, Hussein Musavi, a pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim whose splinter group has been blamed by some Western officials for Sunday's explosions, denied that he had taken part in the attacks.

But Mr. Musavi, who heads a Shiite organization called Islamic Amal, which split from the mainstream Amal last year, said he saluted what he called "this good

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Argentines Gather for Peronist Rally

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Thousands of Argentines crowded into Buenos Aires Friday for a speech by the Peronist candidate for president, Isidro Luder, in the party's final rally before Sunday's election.

The people assembled on the same avenue where Eva Peron, the charismatic second wife of Juan, the three-time president, turned down a move to make her vice president in 1951. Many of those arriving for the rally wore the images of Juan and Eva Peron on headbands.

Despite their strength, the Peronists were hard-pressed to match a turnout of 500,000 to 900,000 demonstrators who turned out Wednesday to hear Mr. Luder's main rival, the Radical Party candidate, Raul Alfonsin. The elections are planned to return the government to civilian control seven years after a military coup.

### Lifeboat Found in Search for U.S. Ship

BEIJING — Chinese ships and helicopters searching the South China Sea for an American oil-drilling ship missing with 79 crew members have found a lifeboat adrift and a long object projecting from the seabed near where the ship was drilling. The Chinese news agency said Friday. But it said there was no certainty that the object and the boat had come from the ship, the 5,930-ton Glomar Java Sea, which disappeared Wednesday during a tropical storm.

Earlier Friday, Western oil industry sources in Beijing said the ship had been found south of Hainan Island and that all crew were feared drowned. The U.S. Navy reported receiving two SOS signals from the ship, which is owned by Global Marine Deepwater Drilling of Houston, and is on lease to Atlantic Richfield. The area south of Hainan Island is highly sensitive because Vietnam has accused China of violating its sovereignty by allowing foreign companies to search for oil there.

### Belgium Expels 2 Soviet Diplomats

BRUSSELS (AP) — Two Soviet diplomats have been accused of espionage in Belgium and have been asked to leave the country, the government said Friday.

Justice Minister Jean Gol said they were Yuri Chitnov, a second secretary, and Alexander Kondratiev, a third secretary, at the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Gol said that Mr. Kondratiev's activities had been discovered by counterintelligence agents. He was trying to recruit Belgian agents, namely a reserve army officer, Mr. Gol said.

The minister said that Mr. Chitnov was interested in military equipment and had been spotted by military intelligence officers. The newspaper *Gazet van Antwerpen* said the two diplomats left Brussels last Saturday. This made a total of six Soviet diplomats expelled from Belgium over the past 14 months, in addition to four Bulgarians also asked to leave the country.

### Honduras Says U.S. Troops Must Stay

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — U.S. troops will be needed in Honduras indefinitely unless the leftist government of Nicaragua is overthrown, the Foreign Ministry says. About 3,500 U.S. troops have been involved in exercises here since August.

In a news release issued on Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said it would also ask to become an associated free state of the United States, much like Puerto Rico, a U.S. possession, unless the Sandinist government is removed. The statement said these were "extreme hypotheses" that would come about "only if America allows the consolidation of the Communist system in Nicaragua."

Also on Thursday, military chiefs from Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama ended a series of meetings in Tegucigalpa. They reportedly discussed Nicaragua, which has had border clashes with Honduras several times in the past two years.

### French Socialist Warns Communists

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, France (Reuters) — The leading official of the governing Socialist Party on Friday warned the party's Communist partners in the cabinet to stop sniping at government policy.

The Socialist first secretary, Lionel Jospin, said at the party congress here that if the criticism did not stop, the credibility of the governing alliance would be lost. Political sources said Mr. Jospin was speaking with President Francois Mitterrand's approval.

Mr. Jospin was particularly critical of the Communist Party's call for French nuclear forces to be taken into consideration at U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva. He also singled out the Communists' failure to give full backing to France's role in Chad and in Lebanon, and its reservations about some aspects of the government's economic policy. He did not spell out the consequences of a Communist refusal to be more supportive.

### 11 Polish Dissidents Are Offered Exile

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish government said Friday that 11 leading dissidents awaiting trial on charges of trying to overthrow the state would be released if they agreed to emigrate to the West for a certain time.

An official said the offer applied to seven top officials of the banned Solidarity union movement and four leaders of the former Workers' Self-Defense Committee, known as KOR. The eleven, who include KOR's founder, Jacek Kuron, have been in prison since Poland's Communist rulers declared martial law in 1981. The other KOR leaders include Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski. The most senior of the Solidarity leaders awaiting trial is Andrzej Gwiazda, who was No. 2 to Lech Walesa at the height of Solidarity's challenge to the government.

The official, who is an aide of the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that if the 11 would leave Poland, the Supreme Court would be asked to free them under the terms of the amnesty for Solidarity activists.

### UNCouncil Assails Pretoria on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The Security Council on Friday condemned South Africa for blocking the creation of an independent Namibia from South-West Africa by setting as a precondition the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

The United States abstained as the council's 14 other members voted for the resolution.

Washington has supported the South African demand for the withdrawal of an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola. Officials in Angola and other countries in the region have rejected the demand, saying the issue is unrelated to that of an independent Namibia.

## Reagan Says Cuba Had Grenada Base Ready for Occupation

(Continued from Page 1)

shelter and security to their people on Grenada.

"Regrettably, Castro ordered his men to fight to the death and some did," he said. "The others will be sent to their homelands."

Mr. Reagan said that the United States intended to withdraw its forces as soon as possible. On Thursday, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved, 32-2, a War Powers resolution requiring withdrawal of American troops from Grenada within 60 days.

Although Mr. Reagan did not

say when the marines might leave, a senior administration official who briefed reporters on the president's speech said that the stay would be brief — "surely not months. We're talking at the outside weeks." He said, however, that when the 3,000-man U.S. force did withdraw, "a small contingent of Americans" might be left behind.

The president's decision to invade Grenada has been widely criticized by European allies and Latin American countries, as well as by some congressmen, but he again defended it, both from the standpoint of protecting American lives

and answering a call for help from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and Jamaica and Barbados.

"These small, peaceful nations needed our help," he said. "Three of them don't have armies at all and the others have very limited forces. The legitimacy of their request, plus my own concern for our citizens, dictated my decision."

Declaring that "the nightmare of our hostages in Iran must never be repeated," he said that the government had a responsibility to go to the aid of its citizens if their right to life and liberty was threatened.

The administration official said that the Cuban base on Grenada was equipped with sophisticated cryptographic equipment and "a weapons store sufficient to equip terrorists in the thousands." He said the base was "built for Cubans by Cubans ... well beyond any reasonable requirement of the Grenadians' local security."

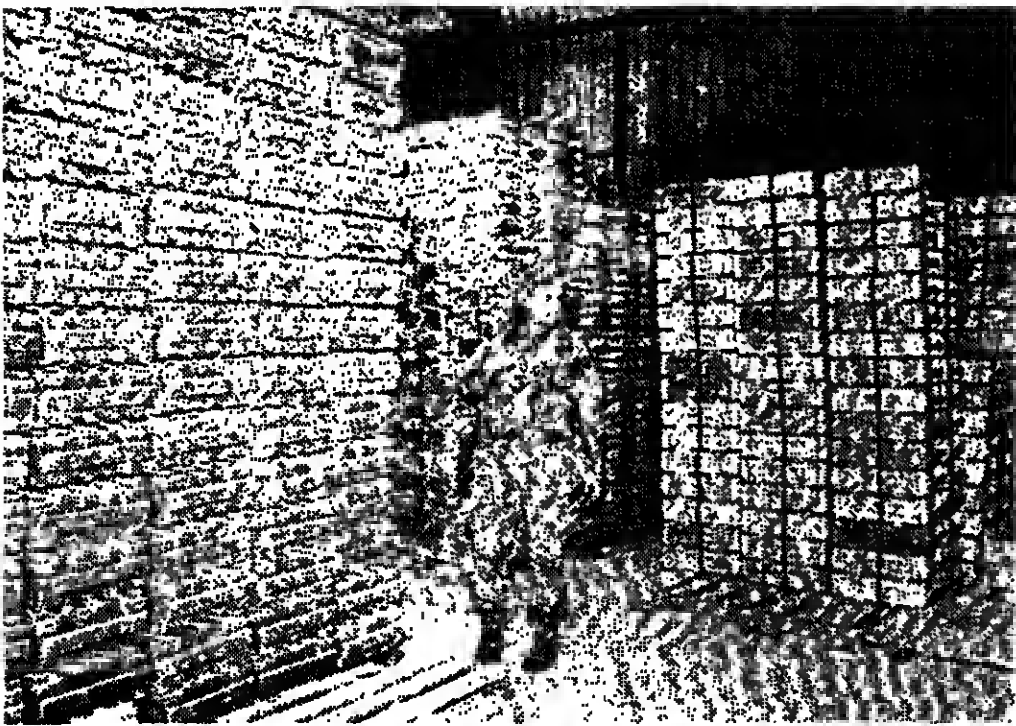
In support of the president's speech, Pentagon officials late Thursday released film of the cache of Soviet-made arms and ammunition discovered on Grenada, which was estimated to be sufficient to keep a 1,000-man combat battalion fighting for more than a month.

The film, shot by military cameramen Thursday morning at a warehouse complex five miles (eight kilometers) north of the Point Salines airport on the island's southern tip, gave one of the first views from Grenada since 1,900 Marines and Army Rangers led an invasion force there Tuesday. Journalists had been barred from the island until Thursday afternoon, when the first press pool was permitted to visit from nearby Barbados.

Weapons and ammunition were stacked high in six houses. Some of the crates, which bore Soviet lettering, were addressed to the Cuban Office of Economics.

Earlier at the White House, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, disclosed that U.S. forces invading the island had found an extraordinary buildup by the Cubans. "It was clear that from the scale of things that were discovered, we got there just in time," he said.

Mr. Reagan, whose administration has been severely criticized by the press for misleading it about the invasion and refusing to permit reporters to cover it, said that after



A soldier of the invading force stands amid crates of ammunition found in Point Salines.

## Soviet Says Embassy Was Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

the government news agency, Tass, used extraordinarily strong language to rebut his "impudent" remarks. It said Mr. Reagan had "institutionalized international terrorism" as a policy of his administration and called this "a new, despicable phenomenon" in international relations.

The note to the U.S. Embassy contained Moscow's first official demand "for the immediate ending of the aggression against Grenada and the immediate withdrawal from there of all the interventionist forces."

It said that U.S. Air Force planes fired on the Soviet Embassy in St. George's, the capital, Wednesday. "Having perpetrated a brazen aggression against the independent Grenadian state, the United States

made yet another crime by encroaching on the inviolability of a diplomatic mission and directly endangering the life of its staff members."

■ U.S. Denies Embassy Attack  
David Shribman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The State Department denied Friday that American aircraft or ground troops had fired on the Soviet Embassy in Grenada, but confirmed that Soviet officials had complained that some of their personnel had been slightly wounded.

The statement added that "U.S. and Caribbean peace forces have not fired on the Soviet Embassy." It added that in a contact between an embassy official and American forces, the Soviet official had said that "one Soviet citizen had been slightly injured, but he did not specify the circumstances." An American official said that it was possible the person was injured outside the embassy.

■ U.K. Wary of Explanation

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said on British radio Friday, "I think one's got to be very careful before one concludes that the nature of forces and people in an independent country who have been invited there by the government of the country affords a justification for invasion of that country from outside." He was commenting on Mr. Reagan's announcement that U.S. troops had found a large Cuban military base on Grenada.

Cuba, meanwhile, denied that it

was building a big military complex on Grenada. In Havana, Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said: "The total figure of Cubans on Grenada, including diplomatic personnel, is below 800."

The Soviet Union called Mr. Reagan's reasons for invading Grenada "indiscreet." It said the United States' reasons for invading Grenada were "flimsy" excuses like those offered by Nazi Germany for the 1939 invasion of Poland.

None of the Soviet comments directly addressed Mr. Reagan's charge that the Soviet Union and Cuba planned an occupation of Grenada and were turning the Caribbean island's new airfield into a military facility.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

### Senate Votes 60-Day Limit

The Republican-controlled Senate voted, 64 to 20, Friday to require the president to withdraw U.S. forces from Grenada within the 60-day limit of the War Powers Act. The Associated Press reported.

The timetable calls for troop withdrawal within 60 days unless Congress declares war or otherwise authorizes U.S. forces to stay longer. The president could keep them at their posts for an additional 30 days if he said the extension was needed to withdraw them safely.

Meanwhile, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, reported Friday an overwhelmingly favorable response to the president's speech, with phone calls and telegrams running 93 percent on the positive side.

## Reagan Cites Vital Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

would persuade the Syrians that it is in their interest not to try to sabotage the Lebanese national reconciliation talks beginning next week in Geneva. He reminded the Syrians of potential U.S. military strength by saying that the barbed wire New Jersey was offshore and could be used to silence any new fighting in the Chuf mountains near Beirut.

The administration says it has pressed President Gemayel to broaden his government to accept Shiite and Druze members who are more acceptable to the Syrians. In another apparent effort to mollify the Syrians, the president did not even mention the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17.

As to the Grenada invasion, Mr. Reagan's message was more implicit. The administration wanted to send a message to Cuba and Nicaragua that the United States has overwhelming military power in the Caribbean basin.

Mr. Reagan avoided any discussion as to whether the U.S. intervention was legal or consistent with the charters of the United Nations or the Organization of American States. He skipped over the contentious issue of whether the War Powers Act was used properly.

He also paid no heed to the concern expressed by allies that the actions in Grenada threatened the cohesion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because it would bolster the arguments of those who oppose the new missile deployment in Europe.

## Kreisky Farewell Speech Is Hailed by Socialists

Reuters

VIENNA — Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor of Austria, delivered his farewell speech to the Socialist Party congress Friday and won standing ovations from the audience.

Mr. Kreisky, 72, was chairman of Austria's Socialist Party for the last 17 years. When his party lost its absolute majority in national elections last April, he announced that he would relinquish his party post along with the chancellorship. His successor as party chairman will be the present chancellor, Fred Sinowatz.



## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Swing and a Miss

The navy acknowledges that sailors like to play softball, but not as much as Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, thinks.

A navy spokesman said an investigation had determined that the congressman was incorrect last week when he said the navy had ordered 4,800 dozen softballs — 57,600 of them — on the last day of the spending year, Sept. 30. Mr. Dicks suggested that sailors must be playing aboard aircraft carriers where home-run balls cannot be recovered.

The only purchase that was somewhat similar, the spokesman said, was 4,800 softballs — not 4,800 dozen — purchased at Norfolk, Virginia, on the last day of fiscal 1982 — not 1983 — for local play and for all the ships stationed at Norfolk. That \$9,936 purchase actually was an example of frugality, the spokesman said, because by buying in bulk, the navy saved \$12,000.

## The Rosenbergs

Thirty years after their execution for espionage, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are again arousing the sort of passion and division that their case created in 1953.

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union and were electrocuted in Sing Sing at Ossining, New York, after numerous appeals failed. The judge in their case said they had helped to cause many thousands of U.S. casualties in Korea, and President Eisenhower also condemned their crime.

But many Americans have continued to believe that the Rosenbergs were innocent and were the scapegoats of spy fever. Two of them, Walter and Miriam Schneier, published a book called "Invitation to an Inquest" in 1965 and an updated version this year. It coincided with the publication of a book written by former supporters of the Rosenbergs who now believe that Mr. Rosenberg was a spy and his wife probably at least knew of his activities. Ronald Radosh and Joyce Milton, authors of "The Rosenberg File: A Search for the Truth," nevertheless say that there was improper collusion between the judge and the prosecution at the trial and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation handled evidence in a cavalier and prejudicial manner.

On Oct. 20, the two pairs of authors met for a public debate in New York's Town Hall, a traditional rallying point for the city's radical intelligentsia. In the audience were Julius Rosenberg's sister, Ethel Rosenberg Goldberg, and one of his sons, Michael Meeropol. Both made



The Rosenbergs

angry interjections, directed at the Radosh-Milton interpretation.

The sides did reach agreement on some points: that Mr. Rosenberg had not known much of value to the Soviet Union and that it was Klaus Fuchs, a British physicist, who had supplied the real atomic secret; that the death penalty was excessive, and that Ethel Rosenberg was probably arrested to bring pressure on her husband. Many lawyers are now urging Congress to allow the opening of all the files in the case, which would effectively signal a fresh trial.

## Exclusive Club

Thirty-six members of Congress may qualify as "pension millionaires" under the congressional retirement system, according to the National Taxpayers Union, a conservative group that is campaigning for changes in federal pension laws to reduce government spending. The group calculates that if Edward M. Kennedy, 51, a Massachusetts Democrat who has been in the Senate since 1962, were to retire after his current term expires, he could receive as much as \$1.58 million in benefits.

Under the system, participating congressmen pay 8 percent of their salaries into the program and become eligible for benefits after five years. Benefits are calculated by multiplying years of service by 2.5 percent of the average of the three highest years' salaries. Under

the most generous Fortune 500 retirement scheme the taxpayers' group could find, Senator Kennedy would be entitled only to \$453,000, it said.

Other well-known politicians who might expect to qualify as "pension millionaires" include Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican and the majority leader, and Senator John G. Tower, a Texas Republican and chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Both men have announced that they will retire next year.

Members of Congress receive annual salaries of \$60,662.50.

## Social Security Safety

The government will begin handing out counterfeit-resistant Social Security cards next week. The cards — red, white and blue and made of the paper used in printing currency — will be distributed to anyone who registers for a new card or applies to replace a lost or stolen card.

The cards were ordered in hopes of cutting down on the \$15 billion a year in government losses involving people who use false identification. But Social Security officials said they did not expect the new cards to cut off fraud completely. "There is no such thing as a tamper-proof card," said James Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration.

## Americana

A nine-year battle over the trademark and patent of Monopoly, which many considered to have been settled last year, is continuing.

In August 1982, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled in San Francisco that Monopoly had become a generic term and was no longer a valid trademark. The decision freed Ralph Anspach, an economist at the University of California, to develop and market his game, Anti-Monopoly. Parker Brothers, manufacturers of Monopoly, one of the world's most popular board games, paid him damages and agreed that he could sell the game anywhere.

But the U.S. Patent Office was not ordered to cancel Monopoly's trademark under the decision, and Parker Brothers is arguing that the precedent applies only to the Ninth Circuit region. A new case is pending against a clothing company called Tuxedo Monopoly.

## U.S. Students Tell of Fears On Grenada

Most Relieved by Rescue; Some See a U.S. Pretext

By Robert D. McFadden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With tears and expressions of relief, scores of American students evacuated from Grenada praised the Reagan administration and U.S. invasion forces for bringing them safely away.

Many of the students from St. George's University School of Medicine said Thursday that they had not been directly threatened or endangered by the turmoil, and some said they believed their safety had been used as an excuse by the United States to invade Grenada.

But others told of bullets crashing through their dormitory rooms during the invasion, of a week of campus confinement under the government's curfew, of soldiers pointing guns at them and of wading through surf to board rescue helicopters amid gunfire and explosions.

"There was a bullet in a friend of mine's pillow, and one went through the room right next to me," said Steven Picard of Dearborn, Michigan. "We didn't know who was firing or what was happening."

"We just crawled to the back of our room and we laid there... praying for our lives because we thought we were going to die," said Roxanna Martin of New York City. "The only time I felt safe was when I got into that lecture hall and they told us that it's Americans."

Many of the students said that supplies of food and water began running low Tuesday, after a week-long curfew had been imposed by Grenada's military leaders following the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Oct. 19. Under the terms of the curfew, people on the street were to be shot on sight, the students said.

"I saw soldiers with guns during the curfew," said Elizabeth Nelson of Woodmere, New York, "and while none of them ever threatened me, several of my friends told me they had been aimed at them, and they were terrified."

Fred Ziemann, a student from Rochester, New York, said, "I'm not a big fan of American foreign policy and never have been, but if ever there was a need for intervention it was this country."

But Gary Solin of Chicago, who is the school's bursar and had lived in Grenada for seven years, disagreed with assertions about the need for a military rescue mission. "Our safety was never in dan-



Three evacuees talk with reporters after they were returned from Grenada. From left are Randall Tressler of Maryland and Steve Renne and Jeff Gallor, both from New Jersey.

ger," he said. "We were used as an excuse by this government to invade Grenada. They needed a reason to go in and we were it."

Mr. Solin said that he had met Monday night with General Hudson Austin, who led the coup against Mr. Bishop, and that the general had guaranteed the students' safety.

While there were differing opinions on the need for intervention, nearly all of the students expressed gratitude at having been brought out of the battle zone.

Some of the evacuees said that Grenadian friends had been shocked over Mr. Bishop's slaying and were fearful of the new military government.

"Lots of our Grenadian friends said before the invasion they hoped the Americans would come in," said Janet Busse of Detroit. When the Americans landed, she said, "some Grenadian soldiers took off their uniforms and hid."

"I spoke with a lot of Grenadians and asked if they had faith in the government," said Randall Tressler

of Jarrettsville, Maryland. "They said they were afraid of it." As for the American intervention, he said, "I don't see how they would have gotten us out otherwise."

One student, Nancy Samberman, said a State Department official had told her that fear of another hostage-taking, such as the one in Iran in November 1979, had influenced the decision to intervene. "Until I heard that," she said, "I felt that the invasion was tremendously overdue and many lives were lost that were in a sense needless."

Some of the accounts provided the first eyewitness reports on the fighting. Michael Renner, 25, of Marietta, Tennessee, said he had seen three U.S. helicopters shot down during the battle Tuesday.

The fighting, some students said, continued around the school for more than 24 hours and was still going on when the evacuations began. Some said they had raced through sporadic gunfire across a beach and through the surf to waiting helicopters.

## U.S. Commander Says Troops in Grenada Face Continuing Resistance

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — The overall commander of U.S. troops fighting in Grenada said Friday "it could be weeks" before the U.S. force, now numbering 6,000, overcomes all resistance.

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Atlantic, reported that 300 to 350 Cubans were still "fighting a delaying action... going back into the hills" more than three days after U.S. Marine and Army troops landed on the island.

Admiral McDonald said the remaining Cuban fighters, possibly with some Grenadians, "will present a problem" for the U.S. and "it could be weeks" before they were completely overcome.

"Documents indicate that at least 1,200 are on the island," he said, referring to the Cubans. He reported that 638 Cubans and 17 Grenadians had been captured and were being held at the Point Salinas airfield on the southwest tip of the island. He was vague on Cuban casualties, mentioning only about 18 wounded.

There were no reports Friday of the whereabouts of General Hudson Austin, head of the Revolutionary Military Council, who was reported Thursday to be holding hostages on the southern part of the island.

Admiral McDonald reported that the United States had built up its troop strength on Grenada to about 6,000 men, including about 5,000 members of the 82d Airborne Division. That is about triple the force that went into action before dawn Tuesday.

He said U.S. casualties were 11 killed, 67 wounded and seven missing.

Earlier, a U.S. State Department spokesman said that three Soviet diplomats on Grenada had contacted department officials on the island Friday and said there were East German, North Korean, Bulgarian and Cuban nationals at the Soviet compound in addition to 49 Soviet officials and their dependents.

The spokesman said that the presence of the North Korean and other nationals in Grenada came as a surprise to U.S. officials and as "a shock" to Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's governor-general, who the spokesman said had not known of their presence.

The spokesman said the contact was initiated by the Soviet Union, which delivered a note protesting the presence on the island of the invasion force.

Admiral McDonald said he expected U.S. Army Rangers, totaling about 500 men, to start leaving the island Friday. The Rangers bore much of the brunt of the assaults.

According to Admiral McDonald, it is uncertain when the 500 marines on the island and about 1,300 on ships off Grenada will be released to sail for Lebanon, where they are due to replace the unit now holding the Beirut international airport. He indicated some hope

that this could be done by mid-November.

He reported that all major military objectives on the island were taken by Thursday night, that "pockets of resistance" remained and that fighting was continuing.

Admiral McDonald, appearing at a Pentagon news conference, spoke of a top-secret document captured in what he described as a "Cuban command and control position" filled with top-secret documents, coding gear, "as well as all equipment needed for a government in exile."

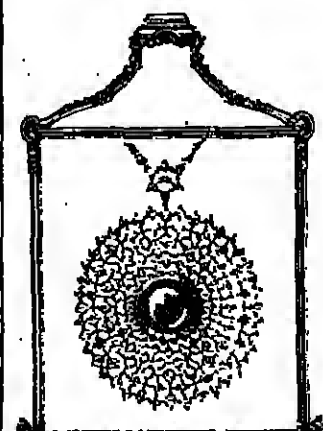
According to Admiral McDonald, that document said that on June 29 a Grenadian officer noted a meeting at which plans were discussed for building up armed Cuban troops on Grenada to a total of 6,800. There was no indication where the meeting took place.

■ Prison Reportedly Seized  
A prison on Grenada that U.S. military officials had called the enemy's last major stronghold was seized after a Time magazine correspondent freed political prisoners and told U.S. forces it was unguarded, a magazine official quoted in New York by The Associated Press said Friday.

On Wednesday, General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the Richmond Hill Prison was the last major stronghold held by Grenadian and Cuban forces. The Pentagon reported Thursday that the prison had been taken.

But Bernard Diederich, a correspondent for Time, reported that when he visited the prison Wednesday evening, there were no guards, according to William Madar, the magazine's deputy chief of correspondents.

Mr. Madar said he got a full account of the events Friday from Mr. Diederich, who was among a group of journalists who arrived on the island Tuesday by chartered boat.



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## U.S. Vetoes UN Motion On Invasion

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States, abandoned by most of its allies and denounced as an aggressor, blocked passage Friday of a United Nations Security Council resolution that would "deeply deplore" the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The voting, shortly before 3 A.M., followed three days of debate by more than 60 speakers. Most of them deplored Tuesday's invasion as a violation of international law and the UN Charter.

In debate Thursday night, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said the United States and six Caribbean forces invaded Grenada to stop "an authentic reign of terror" after the killing of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop.

Voting for the resolution were France, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Poland, China, Jordan, Malta, Pakistan, Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

Britain, saying it had "serious doubts" about the invasion, abstained, as did Togo and Zaire.

But United States vetoed the resolution. As one of the five permanent Security Council members, the United States can veto a resolution even though it receives the nine votes needed for adoption.

Only the Caribbean nations of Saint Lucia, Barbados, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, three participants in the military operation, backed the United States without reservation.

To win the broadest possible support, the resolution's sponsors, Nicaragua, Guyana and Zimbabwe, used the phrasing "deeply deplores" instead of "condemns."

Charles M. Lichenstein, U.S. deputy delegate, said the United States was not pursuing any "imperial goals," as the Soviet delegate alleged in debate.

"As we are able, we will assist in the establishment and the restoration of democratic institutions, particularly when they have been cruelly and violently destroyed," Mr. Lichenstein said. Then he signalled the U.S. veto.

## UN Receives Call From Scoon

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Sir Paul Scoon, governor-general of Grenada, telephoned the United Nations' secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Friday and told him that no one had the right to represent that island at the United Nations, a spokesman for Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said. The spokesman said Sir Paul also said he would hold elections in six months.



Sir Paul Scoon

## Scoon Letter Is Published By Barbados

Reuters

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — A copy of a letter signed by the governor-general of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, inviting the United States and friendly eastern Caribbean nations to intervene in his country was published Thursday night by the office of Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados.

Reporters were given a photocopy of a letter typed on plain paper and dated Oct. 24, the day before the troops went in. An accompanying statement said it was delivered to Mr. Adams by Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, a Barbadian commander of the Caribbean security force accompanying U.S. troops in Grenada.

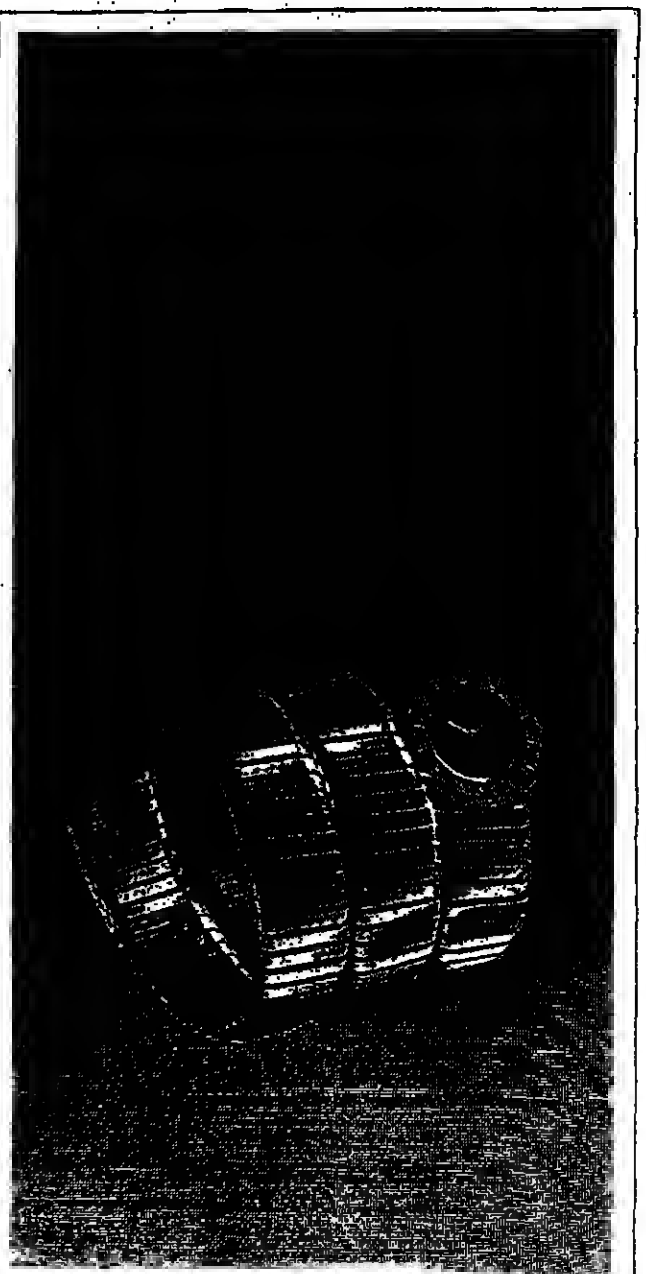
The text of the letter follows:

Dear prime minister,  
You are aware that there is a vacuum of authority in Grenada following the killing of the prime minister and the subsequent serious violation of human rights and bloodshed.

I am therefore seriously concerned at the lack of internal security in Grenada. Consequently I am requesting your help to assist me in stabilizing this grave and dangerous situation. It is my desire that a peacekeeping force should be established in Grenada to facilitate the return to peace and tranquillity and also a return to democratic rule.

In this connection I am also seeking assistance from the United States, from Jamaica, and from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States through its current chairman the Hon. Eugene Charles in the spirit of the treaty establishing that organization to which my country is a signatory.

Yours faithfully,  
Paul Scoon  
Governor-General



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## Tanaka Said to Rebuff Nakasone on Resigning His Seat in Parliament

**United Press International**  
TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who was convicted on bribery charges earlier this month, apparently refused Friday to resign from the Diet, after a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone had said earlier that he would "stake my political life" on a resolution of the current parliamentary deadlock over opposition demands that Mr. Tanaka resign. After the meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Nakasone said that he had met Mr. Tanaka as "a long-time friend to give him some advice."

Mr. Nakasone did not say whether he had asked Mr. Tanaka, his chief supporter in the parliament, to relinquish his seat. But officials in the governing Liberal Democratic Party said they believed the talks had focused on the resignation.

Mr. Tanaka shook his head when he was asked after the meeting if he would give up his seat. He later issued a statement saying, "At this critical time, I will exercise self-restraint in respect to the expectations of the Japanese nation." Observers understood the statement to mean that Mr. Tanaka would hold on to his seat in the lower house of the parliament.

"Resignation is tantamount to political death," a party official quoted Mr. Tanaka as saying.

Opposition parties, bolstered by surveys that show a wide majority of the public favors Mr. Tanaka's withdrawal from political life, have demanded that the Diet consider a motion seeking Mr. Tanaka's resignation before they debate any other legislation.

The move, which has produced a legislative deadlock for the past two weeks, has attracted supporters from within some sections of the Liberal Democratic Party itself.

Before Friday's meeting, Mr. Nakasone said, "I will stake my political life in the showdown and we will discuss means to break the present political impasse."

Mr. Tanaka was convicted on Oct. 12 of accepting \$500 million yen (about \$2.2 million at the current exchange rate) from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in 1973 and 1974 while he was prime minister, to promote Lockheed sales in Japan. He was sentenced to four years in prison and a fine of 500 million yen. He is appealing the verdict.

Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign as prime minister in 1974, after separate charges that he had amassed his fortune through unscrupulous land deals.

Mr. Tanaka left the Liberal Democratic Party when the Lockheed scandal came to light in 1976. But he remained in the Diet as an independent, and continues to head the Liberal Democratic Party's largest faction in the legislature.

He is thought to have been instrumental in bringing Mr. Nakasone and several of his predecessors to power.



**PHILIPPINE WOMEN MARCH** — About 8,000 women, led by Corason Aquino, wife of the assassinated Philippine opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., marched Friday in Manila to demand the release of political detainees and an impartial inquiry of the murder.

## Moscow Reportedly Offered Beijing A Freeze on Border Arms Buildup

**By Michael Parks**

**Los Angeles Times Service**

**BEIJING** — The Soviet Union has offered to freeze its military buildup along the Chinese frontier, remove nuclear weapons from border areas and establish a Moscow-Beijing communications hotline as "confidence-building measures" to improve relations, according to informed diplomats.

Leonid F. Ilyichev, a deputy Soviet foreign minister, who has concluded nearly four weeks of talks with Chinese officials, also renewed Moscow's offer of a non-aggression pact with Beijing and proposed that Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers, and later the prime ministers, meet to lay a firm foundation for better ties.

The Soviet proposals, described as the most far-reaching Moscow has made in its search for a rapprochement with Beijing, were received with a noncommittal Chinese pledge to study them, the diplomats said Thursday.

The proposals also included the doubling of Chinese-Soviet trade

next year with a further increase in 1985. Soviet renovation of factories that Moscow built 25 years ago, expansion of scientific, technical and academic exchanges and the resumption of cultural exchanges. Although no details were available, the scope of the Soviet proposals suggested a major initiative by Moscow to accelerate the improvement of its relations with Beijing.

China's response is likely to be slow, deliberate and cautious. However, attractive the Soviet proposals may seem, each is certain to require matching Chinese concessions that Beijing may find too difficult, diplomats observed.

The freeze on frontier deployments, for example, could severely limit China's military modernization, and nuclear-free zones in border areas could restrict China, whose missiles have shorter ranges, more than the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ilyichev, who met Thursday with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, was described by East European diplomats as satisfied with China's willingness to consider

and discuss the Soviet proposals rather than reject them out of hand with renewed insistence that problems such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia be resolved first.

In its brief report of the Wu-Xueqian meeting, the Chinese news agency, in fact, did not refer, as China normally does, to the "obstacles" to the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, and diplomats took this as a signal of Beijing's willingness to proceed, as Moscow has wanted, in areas where there are fewer problems.

China, for its part, is understood to have put forward its own plan for troop reductions along the border and pressed as well for a phased removal of the 108 intermediate-range SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union has deployed in Asia and for the destruction of their launching sites. Again, no details were available.

But Soviet diplomats were satisfied that, as one said, their dialogue with China had taken "a new direction."

## Defector Said Iraq Reported to Use French Missiles, To Bring Out Soviet Rockets Against Iran's Troops

**General Reportedly Fled With Secret Documents**

**New York Times Service**

**ANKARA** — Secret documents of Soviet plans for possible intervention in Iran and the Middle East were said to have been carried by a Soviet general who reportedly crossed the border into Turkey last month and defected to the United States.

According to Turkish sources familiar with the reported defection, the documents spoke of the possible use of up to 60 divisions. But the informants did not make it clear, in discussing the case, whether the planning was for any foreseeable use. Nor was there any suggestion of the circumstances that might lead to Soviet intervention.

The defection, which was first reported Oct. 8 by Hurriyet, Turkey's largest daily, has not been officially confirmed. The general at the time was not identified. The Turkish sources have since identified him as a lieutenant general named Grishin and said he was chief of staff of the Transcaucasian Military District. His first name and patronymic were not given.

The Turkish government, which has good relations with both the Soviet Union and Iran, has refused to confirm or deny reports of the defection. After the first account appeared in Hurriyet, the authorities banned further reports.

The Hurriyet story, which did not identify its sources, said the general had asked for political asylum on crossing the border and expressed a desire to go to the United States. The report described him as being in uniform, but it did not say when and where the border crossing had occurred.

The Turkish informants said the general walked across the border in mid-September near Leninabad. They described him as a member of Soviet military intelligence and said he had been transported out of Turkey by the Americans. He was given a U.S. military uniform, the informants said, transferred first to a U.S. base in West Germany and then flown to Washington.

The U.S. Embassy has said that it has no information on the case. The Turkish sources said the general had disclosed that there had been friction between the Communist Party and the army after a Soviet pilot downed a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1.

The informants said that, soon after the general's disappearance, the Soviet Union asked that he be returned, asserting that he had crossed the border by mistake. Turkey is believed to have responded that it had no information of such an incident and that perhaps the general had been mistakenly shot and killed at the border. Turkish authorities were said to have made a helicopter search of the area.

**Somalia to Get \$1.2 Billion**

**The Associated Press**

**PARIS** — Western nations and multilateral aid institutions agreed Friday to provide Somalia with a \$1.2-billion aid package over the next three years.

As far as explaining their pres-

**BAGHDAD** — Iraq used French-made Exocet missiles as well as Soviet rockets against Iranian troop concentrations in the latest Iranian offensive on the northern front, military sources in Baghdad said Friday.

Tehran has said Iraqi missiles have killed and wounded hundreds of people in attacks on towns in western Iran.

The sources said Iraq had used Soviet short-range Frog and Sand missiles with a range of up to 170 miles (about 240 kilometers) and French air-to-surface Exocet missiles fired from helicopters in the latest offensive, which began Oct. 19.

Iraq has officially admitted it launched missiles against selected targets in Iran, justifying it as retaliation for Iranian attacks on Iraqi border towns.

Iraq has criticized France for going ahead with the sale of Super Etendard fighter bombers armed with Exocet missiles to Iraq, which has threatened to attack major Iranian oil installations.

Iraq has said it would close the Gulf to oil exports if its own oil movements were disrupted, a threat that drew a U.S. pledge to keep the Gulf open to shipping.

The Baghdad military sources said Iraq had also used French- and Soviet-made helicopters in night attacks on Iranian forces in the Pajwin area, where the latest Iranian offensive has been mounted almost due east of the major Iraqi oil center of Kirkuk, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of Baghdad.

The commander of the First Army Corps defending the Pajwin area was quoted by Iraqi newspapers Friday as saying the Iranians had lost about 30,000 men in the offensive but were preparing for another attack.

"They will never be able to open a gap in our defenses," he was quoted as saying.

Al Thawra newspaper quoted a high-ranking officer in the area as saying that Iran was preparing for an armored battle. In its commentary, the newspaper said Iraq had held back from using some of its destructive potential in the hope that Iran would seek peace.

But because of recent Iranian actions, Iraq had decided to revise its plans and use any deterrent force against Iran, al Thawra said.

■ **France Cites Stability**

President Francois Mitterrand warned Friday that France will not allow Iraq to collapse in the Gulf war because that would destabilize the entire Middle East region. The Associated Press reported from Tunisia.

Addressing the Tunisian National Assembly on the second day of an official visit, Mr. Mitterrand said France had become indirectly involved "in spite of itself" in a number of foreign conflicts, including that in the Gulf, because it seeks to help maintain world stability.

Without referring specifically to the supply of Super Etendard fighter bombers to Iraq, Mr. Mitterrand said, "Iraq must not be allowed to collapse. The equilibrium of the Near and Middle East depends on it."

But he added that the need to bolster Iraq "does not necessarily imply humiliation or defeat for the other side."

In the Gulf war, Mr. Mitterrand added, "France has friends — but no enemies."

■ **Soviet Bugged Down in Afghanistan**

**(Continued from Page 1)**

Russians have about 105,000 soldiers in Afghanistan, 50 to 60 percent of them combat troops. Most are clustered in cities and towns along the main roads, largely in the east, where occasional large drives are mounted against resistance infiltration routes.

In addition, Western diplomats in Islamabad said, the Russians can call on about 30,000 troops plus aircraft in the southern Soviet Union for cross-border operations into northern Afghanistan.

There is no reliable figure for the guerrillas. Estimates of the number of armed mujahidin vary from 20,000 to more than 100,000.

Likewise, the number of Afghans killed in the war cannot be reliably ascertained. Afghan guerrillas give figures in the hundreds of thousands. U.S. sources in Washington estimate that up to 150,000 civilians and mujahidin have been killed and wounded since the Soviet intervention.

Estimates of the number of Soviet casualties also vary considerably. Western diplomats guess that between 8,000 and 15,000 soldiers have been killed and wounded in Afghanistan since December 1979. An Afghan brigadier general who defected in April put the figure at 19,000. And the mujahidin usually give an estimate of 25,000 to 30,000.

U.S. sources put Soviet dead at 5,000 to 6,000, with an additional 12,000 to 15,000 wounded. But some analysts believe as many as 12,000 may have been killed in the Afghan war. Regardless of the true casualty figure, Western and Pakistani analysts believe the Russians are so tied up in Afghanistan that fears of their using it as a base for a move against the Gulf have been discredited, at least for now.

As far as explaining their pres-

ence to their own troops is concerned, "the Soviet rationale for being in Afghanistan is extremely weak," a Western diplomat in Pakistan said. "It's very difficult to explain to Soviet soldiers that they're there as liberators. The Russian soldiers are totally baffled. They're told they're going to be fighting Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis, and they find it's the local population they're fighting."

As a result, he said, the Soviet Army has virtually "opted out" of trying to explain and justify its role in Afghanistan. "There's no hearts and minds' campaign, no effort to win over the civilian population," the diplomat said. He cited widespread looting by Soviet troops, and cases in which soldiers opened fire on peasants in their fields because Soviet troops had been ambushed.

Moreover, the mujahidin, initially awed by the arrival of a vaunted superpower army, have since acquired a certain disdain for the fighting ability of their foes. This appears to have bolstered morale and self-confidence among resistance forces in different parts of Afghanistan.

According to the Panjshir guerrilla commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, whose forces have repelled six attempts by Soviet and Afghan troops to occupy the valley, Soviet troops lack the ability and experience to fight effectively in Afghanistan.

"Soviet soldiers are not trained very efficiently for mountainous countries," he said. They often went into combat laden with equipment and moving very slowly, he added. "This is why we could kill them very easily."

In addition, he said, "they're not thinking of sacrificing themselves in Afghanistan. They want to go back to their families."

Mr. Massoud said he was more impressed by Soviet paratroops, elite units that were taken into combat in the Panjshir last year by helicopter. "They had the courage to face us and the ability to climb mountains quickly."

"They were well trained, but their weakness was that they had not seen war," he said. "As soon as they came down and took losses, they evacuated."

Mr. Massoud's highest praise was for his enemies' weaponry. In last year's offensive in the Panjshir, he said, he was impressed by the new Sukhoi-25 ground-attack aircraft. He said the plane carried many bombs and rockets, flew for long periods and could dive steeply and turn sharply in the Panjshir's narrow valleys. "This power of the SU-25 is fantastic," he said.

He also praised the effectiveness of the MI-24 helicopter gunship, armed with a 12.7mm heavy machine gun, a twin-barreled 23mm

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# Oil and Money in the Eighties

**AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE  
PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON, DECEMBER 8 AND 9, 1983**

"The global impact of shifting markets" will be the theme of the fourth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties." The conference will focus this year on what caused the radical shift in the oil market in recent years and what the implications of the turnaround are for the future.

### DECEMBER 8

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

**Donald Hodel**, United States Secretary of Energy  
**U.S. ENERGY: THE NEXT TEN YEARS**  
**John Lichtblau**, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York  
**STRUCTURAL VERSUS CYCLICAL CHANGE IN THE OIL MARKET**  
**Moderator: Herman Franssen**, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris  
**Robert Mulroy**, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies  
**Arie de Geus**, Coordinator of Planning, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, London  
**William Finger**, Coordinator of Energy Analysis, Exxon Company, Houston  
**ARAB BANKING'S ROLE IN OPEC COUNTRIES' INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**  
**Abdulla A. Saudi**, President and Chief Executive, Arab Banking Corporation, Bahrain  
**CORPORATE THINKING ON THE ENERGY INVESTMENT OUTLOOK**  
**Robert Anderson**, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Corporation, Los Angeles  
**François Didier**, Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning, Elf Aquitaine, Paris  
**NORTH SEA INVESTMENT OUTLOOK**  
**G. Malcolm Ford**, Joint Managing Director, Britoil Plc, Glasgow

### DECEMBER 9

**THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK IN WORLD ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES**  
**Yves Ravani**, Vice-President, Energy, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.  
**THE OIL FUTURES MARKET**  
**Robin Woodhead**, Chairman, International Petroleum Exchange, London, and Managing Director, Premier Man Group  
**Karlson Malmann**, Head of the Oil Committee, Chicago Board of Trade  
**THE SINO-SOVIET OIL OUTLOOK**  
**Professor Arthur Meyerhoff**, Independent Oil Producer and Geologist  
**LIVING WITH OPEC**  
**James Atkins**, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia  
**OPEC IN THE EIGHTIES**  
**Alfredo Parra**, Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London  
**THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM INVESTMENT AND PRODUCT SALES IN EUROPE BY THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES**  
**Moderator: Nicolas G. Volte**, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague  
**Erwin Spuller**, Managing Director, Fretail, Paris  
**John Malby**, Chairman, The British Oil Co. Plc, London  
**Charles de Bièvre**, Director, Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissements, Paris

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### CONFERENCE LOCATION

Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX, England. Tel. (44-1) 499 6321. Telex: 21533. Contact: Ms. Henderson.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the Energy conference, December 8 and 9, 1983.

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## Sterile Monkeys Give Birth After Embryo Transplants

**(Continued from Page 1)**

Gary D. Hodgen of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

"The clinical implications of these primate studies may be far-reaching," his report said, "because they indicate new potential for childbearing by otherwise infertile or sterile women."

Dr. Hodgen defined this group of women as those with a normal uterus but without a normal functioning of the ovaries. He said many thousands of previously childless women might be helped.

"I think it is a major landmark," said Dr. John E. Buster of the University of California at Los Angeles whose group transplanted embryos into infertile women with ovarian hormone function earlier this year.

Dr. Buster said his group expected to use a technique derived from Dr. Hodgen's research in infertile women within several months.

In the experiments, hormones were implanted in the female monkeys in "Silastic" packages to make them diffuse into the circulation with the same timing and in the same dosage that would occur in one whose ovaries functioned normally.







# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## With Scrutiny by None

No one was surprised last month when the Soviet government refused to let reporters near the place where Korean Flight 007 had been shot down. Everybody knows how open the Russians are to public scrutiny. But there is plenty of reason for surprise now, in Grenada, for this time it is the U.S. government that has been trying to keep the public in the dark.

At first it kept out all reporters, period. Even Thursday afternoon it let in only a small group, not including even one newspaper reporter, and for only a few hours.

How does the Reagan administration justify this trying to blind press and public? It gives three explanations; each is feeble, infuriating. ■ Danger. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said reporters were barred because the troops were unable "to guarantee any kind of safety." Safety? Let Mr. Weinberger consider the two Jima memorial, not a mile from his office—the marines raising the flag on Mount Suribachi. How much safety does he think was guaranteed to Joe Rosenthal of The Associated Press, who took the famous picture?

Let Mr. Weinberger think about the 53 reporters who died in Southeast Asia between 1961 and 1975. They knew the government bore no responsibility for their safety. So did the government. All it asked for then was that they sign releases from federal responsibility.

■ Military necessity. General John Vessey Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the operation required surprise. For a brief time that was a reasonable concern, but to bar reporters is a sledgehammer solution. Even in World War II reporters were allowed along on operations, including commando

operations, subject to news embargoes or appropriate censorship.

There is another necessity, the same one that led the Air Force to take William Lawrence of The Times on the flight that dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki in 1945. Democracies depend on trust, and trust in war, small or large, depends on credible witnesses.

■ I'm just a civilian. Secretary Weinberger's most astonishing rationale was that the commanders of the operation did not want reporters along, and he "wouldn't ever dream of overriding a commander's decision." What a perversion of the idea of civilian control of the military. If some general does not understand the big principle at stake, then civilian commanders—including the defense secretary—surely should.

The principle is not hard to grasp. It is not a case of accommodating a few hundred reporters or their employers. It is a case of responsibility to 235 million Americans who depend on those reporters. The public needs to know what its government is doing, the more so when it commits troops to an expedition whose wisdom is debated so heatedly. When a government flouts that need for knowledge so baldly, it ignites blazing suspicion.

Does the administration regard itself as beyond public scrutiny? Or does it have something to hide, fearing that an informed public would be less supportive of the intervention? If it is neither, then let the administration open up, and promptly. Let it demonstrate that America intervened in Grenada with its eyes wide open—all of them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## How Large the Quotas

Everybody agrees that it would be best for the United States and Japan to settle the automobile import quarrel before President Reagan's trip to Japan. He is scheduled to land in Tokyo on Nov. 9. But not everybody can agree how large those quotas should be.

The present quota agreement expires at the end of March. Under it, Japan ships 1.68 million cars a year to the United States. Most of the American automobile industry—with one gigantic exception—wants an indefinite extension of the status quo. One argument is that the overpriced dollar, and the underpriced yen, give the Japanese manufacturers an advantage that no possible cost-cutting or gains in productivity in American plants can match. That is not a frivolous point. The Japanese government wants the quotas ended but is willing to extend the agreement for a year if the quotas are expanded.

The Reagan administration is against import restrictions in principle, and that principle is correct. But at this point you would probably be right in assuming that its first choice is a year's extension to get through the election, at whatever level draws the least protest from the companies and the United Auto Workers. Here things get complicated.

General Motors wants to bring in about 300,000 Isuzu and Suzuki cars annually, beginning next summer—these are very small cars,

some capable of 60 miles (96 kilometers) to a gallon of gasoline. GM says that it cannot possibly compete with imports among the smallest and least expensive models. Its strategy is to import little cars from its Japanese affiliates to put into Chevrolet showrooms to attract young buyers who, if they follow the familiar pattern, will come back in several years for larger and more expensive replacements—this time American-built Chevrolets.

If the import quotas remain at the present level, Toyota's and Nissan's sales will have to be scaled down to make room for GM's Isuzus and Suzukis. Toyota's and Nissan's American dealers do not think that is fair. But if GM's cars are added on top of the present quota, there will be vehement protests from GM's American competitors. Chrysler says it is holding up the tooling for its next generation of small cars until it sees what happens.

The auto quotas are no longer a simple dispute between an American position and a Japanese position. The shoving and elbowing on each side of the table is getting rougher. While the quotas will be extended for another year, they may not hold up a great deal longer than that. If they are not ended by the application of presidential open-market principles, the changing nature of competition in a turbulent industry may do the job.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Russia, America and Grenada

Inexorably, the gap between Washington and Moscow continues to widen. The latest initiative in this regard came from Yuri Andropov, who has solemnly affirmed that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe "will make it impossible to pursue the Geneva negotiations."

Encouraged, no doubt, by the success of last week's peace demonstrations, Mr. Andropov is seeking to exploit the arguments that President Reagan has handed him on a platter with the launching of the Grenadian odyssey. He does this by insisting on the adventurism and unpredictability of the president of the United States. How, in such conditions, could the people of Europe trust their fate to such a man? The argument is likely to meet with a certain amount of success, and also has the enormous merit of making people forget the affair of the South Korean Boeing jet.

Little by little, a new Soviet strategy is emerging, one that might be called "playing far time." Until when? Simply until Mr. Reagan is forced to turn power over to a new man who, Moscow hopes, will be more conciliatory and more open to dialogue. It is likely, in these circumstances, that rather than narrowing, the American-Soviet gap will widen even more.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Ronald Reagan has shown himself to be a man of state who is capable of acting decisively, with strength and speed when he believes his country's interests are at stake. To allow the Soviet Union to install, with the aid of Cuban mercenaries, a military base in the island of Grenada—2,400 kilometers from

Florida, 2,200 kilometers from the strategic Panama Canal Zone, 160 kilometers from Venezuela, which is one of the greatest oil producers in the world—would have been, for the American president, an error that history would not have pardoned.

—Le Figaro (Paris).

### Greece: Still a Populist Mood

The first Socialist government in the history of Greece came to power two years ago with a simple slogan: change. [Last] week the government of Andreas Papandreu held an unprecedented demonstration in Athens's Constitution Square. In the past, such demonstrations have been the prerogative of left-wing opposition groups or military dictatorships. It is a sign of the continuing strength of the Papandreu government halfway through its period of office that it can still capture a populist mood.

Mr. Papandreu is massaging a national ego much in need of a little massage. To the demonstrators, the fact that Greece refused to condemn the military takeover in Poland and the shooting down of the Korean airliner with sufficient vigor for the hard men of NATO and the EC is not a cause of complaint; it is an indication that Greece is an active player on the European stage. The fact that Greece gave America a hard time over its bases is an indication that you can't push Greece around any more. The fact that the government treats its fellow NATO member Turkey as more of a threat than the Warsaw Pact is no more than a statement of historic realities.

—The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR OCT. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1938: How Europe Is Lining Up

BERLIN — Baron Aehrenthal's instantaneous response in his Budapest speech apropos of the solidarity of the Powers of the Triple Alliance, has completed the picture of the political situation. It means that Austria-Hungary and Germany stand back to back against Russia and England, with France trying to make matters smooth between both, and, as the "Berliner Tageblatt" editorial rather amusingly put it, Turkey is standing like Helen on the wall during the first Homeric battle, giving her heart first to one and then to the other. It is agreed that the Bulgarian government is prepared to give way in the matter.

### 1938: Fascism's Pride in Italy

ROME — The first comprehensive account of expenses of the past 10 years on public works, a field which has been the particular pride of the Fascist regime, was published today. The grand total, including works ordered during the decade but to be paid for in the future, was 36.9 billion lire. Public building, land reclamation schemes, highways and hydraulic developments have absorbed the greater part of the funds. The minister of public works makes no attempt to answer critics who have doubted the economic wisdom of Fascism's parsimony for expenditures on public works when conditions might have suggested another course.



'Wait—I haven't caught up yet with the latest explanations about those other places.'

## To Justify Grenada Attack, Don't Look to the Law

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — In invading Grenada, President Reagan's

underlying motive was deep concern

about the long-term threat that was

posed by an extreme Marxist regime

under the influence of Moscow and

Havana, controlling an island just off

the main shipping route between the

Middle East oil fields and U.S. ports.

The problem appears to have been

solved. Now the president will have

to live with the political conse-

quences, which may be more far-

reaching than he bargained for.

The concern of Jamaica and Bar-

bados and four members of the Orga-

nization of Eastern Caribbean States

— Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia and

St. Vincent — over the coup that

killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop

and members of his cabinet was

undoubtedly legitimate. So was their

request for U.S. forces to overthrow

the new military council.

Nevertheless, the invasion has only

the most tenuous justification in in-

ternational law, and from a political

standpoint may prove extremely

damaging to U.S. interests.

The charter of the United Nations

bans "the threat or use of force" in

relations between states except for

individual or collective self-defense

against armed attack. Article 15 of

the Charter of the Organization of

American States prohibits interven-

tion by any state or group of states

"directly or indirectly, for any reason

whatever, in the internal or external

affairs of any other state." And Ar-

ticle 17 of the OAS Charter says: "The

territory of a state is inviolable; it

may not be the object, even tempo-

orarily, of military occupation or other

measures of force."

As one legal justification for the

invasion, Mr. Reagan and Secretary

of State George P. Shultz claimed the

right of the U.S. citizens to protect

the 1,000 or so U.S. citizens resident

in Grenada from imminent danger.

The right to rescue one's citizens is

well established in international law.

But there is no evidence that the

Americans in Grenada were in

danger — at least not before the

shooting started.

The request of Grenada's neigh-

bors for U.S. assistance in overthrow-

ing the military council has even less

sanction in international law. The

purposes of the 1981 Treaty creat-

ing the Organization of Eastern Carib-

bean States are clearly commercial and

economic. Section 3 does refer to mu-

tual defense and security, far down a

long list of mutual interests for which

joint policies are to be harmonized;

the treaty also provides for a Defense

and Security Committee to coordi-

nate the efforts of member states for

"collective defense and preservation

of peace and security against external

aggression." But in this case, no ex-

ternal aggression in the conventional

sense had taken place.

The consequences for U.S. policy

in Latin America will be more serious

than in the Caribbean itself. "Resto-

ration of law and order" was precisely

the justification used in the past by

Presidents Taft, Wilson, Harding,

Coolidge and Johnson to justify U.S.

intervention in Central America and

the Caribbean. Mr. Reagan's use of

that rationale will arouse the old

memories of Yankee imperialism,

making it harder to obtain Latin

American support in containing

Cuba and Nicaragua.

Potentially far more damaging will

be the effect in Europe, and especially

in Britain. Without consultation

with only advance notification — Mr.

Reagan invaded a member nation of

the Commonwealth against the ad-

vice of Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher. The cause for worry is

when the Conservatives' right wing,

on which both Mr. Reagan and Mrs.

Thatcher rely for support of deploy-

ment of cruise missiles in England,

takes the administration's disregard

as a humiliation and an insult. The

divisive debate on British foreign

policy that took place Wednesday in

the House of Commons appeared to

revive latent feelings in Britain that

Mr. Reagan is a trigger-happy ignoramus.

And ripple effects are already

spreading to the Low Countries and

to West Germany.

The invasion cannot be undone.

The only solution for Mr. Reagan is

to get the troops out fast and turn

the island over to the British govern-

ment and a provisional Grenadian

government.

The writer, an international lawyer,

is a senior associate at the Carnegie

Endowment for International Peace in

Washington. He contributed this com-

ment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Letter From Madrid: No Joy Over EC 'Breakthrough'

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — The European me-

dia, with well-meaning gleam, re-

ported recently that the European

Community had made a break-

through in its drive to bring Spain

and Portugal into the trade bloc by

settling a two-year dispute over agri-

culture in Southern Europe. That

perception is a far cry from the re-

action in Spain.

The view here is that Spain has

effectively been pushed out of an eco-

nomically rewarding entry into the

EC, and that France has pulled the

coup it had long been preparing.

The "breakthrough" mentioned in

the dispatches took place in a meet-

ing of EC agricultural ministers in

Luxembourg. They "adjusted their

olive oil, fruit and vegetable subsidy

program and agreed to a common

negotiating stance in farm talks next

year with Spain and Portugal." This

should make it possible for the EC to

present a formal dossier on farm

trade to Spain and Portugal before

the end of the year.

But that is little cause for excite-

ment, according to Spanish econo-

mists and government officials. What

was missing in the reports from Lux-

embourg was the fine print, the de-

tails on the agreement on fruits and

vegetables reached by the 10 EC na-

tions. And the agreement poses ruin-

ous conditions on Spain.

The Luxembourg agreement places

an added import tax, which will range

between 8 and 20 percent, on fruit

and vegetable exports to the EC from

other countries, including Spain. This

heavy tax would be applied to Span-

ish produce for at least four years

after Spain became a member of the

EC, since France has succeeded in

imposing its condition of a protract-

ed integration period for Spanish

agriculture.

Fruits and vegetables are not the

only Spanish products competitive in

the EC — but there is not much else.

The French government, in trying to

keep its threatened southern farmers

happy, has been adamant in its po-

litical. That means protecting expensive

French produce — and in the process

European consumers will be hurt and

Spanish exports will be priced out of

the market. The French Socialist gov-

ernment's sensitivity in the farm vote

has its precedents — Valéry Giscard

d'Estaing and Raymond Barre also

protected their southern farmers.

The large, potentially rich Spanish



# ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

## 1984 Election Likely to Turn On Issue of Reaganomics' Success

NEW YORK — Is Reaganomics a winner or a loser? The 1984 presidential election is more likely to turn on that issue than on any other, unless the administration's conduct of foreign policy — in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Grenada and perhaps other theaters still to come — becomes the main issue.

Herbert Stein, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, senior fellow of the American Enterprise Institute and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard M. Nixon, still considers it highly probable that, whatever else happens, economics will remain a strong factor in the election.

Writing in current issue of The A.E.I. Economist, which he edits, Mr. Stein says one can already tell with great confidence what the economic platforms of both parties will be. "The platforms," he says, "will be the same, and they can be summed up in one word: 'See!'"

But the two parties will ask the electorate to look at different things. The Republicans, according to Stein, will say: "See how good things are under our management of the economy. Inflation is way down, taxes are down, interest rates are down and unemployment is falling."

The Democrats, Mr. Stein writes, will say: "See how terrible things are. Unemployment is much higher than when Ronald Reagan came into office. Real GNP has risen less than during Jimmy Carter's four years. Despite the cut in taxes, real per-capita income after tax has also risen less than during the Carter term. Anyway, the Reagan tax cut went mainly to the rich. There are more people living below the poverty line than at any time during the Carter administration. Moreover, the country under Mr. Reagan has been introduced to higher budget deficits than have ever been seen before, and these deficits threaten the future of the weak recovery that has begun."

### Suspicion Unwarranted

Since Mr. Stein's statement of the Democratic platform claims are about three times as long as his statement of the Republican platform, one might ask why he did not give the Republicans equal time and begin to suspect that he has decided to defect to the Democrats, an unwarranted suspicion.

He presents an early version of the numbers voters will have to assess, using the actual results for four years of the Carter administration and two years of Mr. Reagan, with his estimates of what the last two years under Mr. Reagan will produce:

- Real gross national product will show an average annual gain of 2 percent under Mr. Reagan, compared with 3.25 percent under Mr. Carter.
- The Consumer Price Index will rise by an average of 4.5 percent under Mr. Reagan, compared with 10.4 percent under Mr. Carter.
- The unemployment rate for all workers, including the military, will average 9 percent under Mr. Reagan, against 6.25 percent under Mr. Carter.
- Budget deficits will average nearly \$150 billion a year under Mr. Reagan, compared with less than \$50 billion under Mr. Carter.
- Federal revenues as a percentage of GNP will average nearly the same in both administrations, at 20 percent, but federal expenditures under Mr. Reagan will average 24 percent of GNP, compared with 21 percent under Mr. Carter.

But this horseshoe may not be a very good predictor of how the electorate will react to the comparisons of the Republican and Democratic performance in the past two administrations. Mr. Reagan's timing promises to be better in political terms than Mr. Carter's. The rate of gain in real GNP slid downward during the Carter years, with a small uptick at the end, whereas Mr. Reagan got his recession out of the way during the first two years and should get voters a rising trend through 1983 and 1984.

### Others Show Objectivity

Just as Mr. Stein reveals his objectivity in dealing with the numbers, so do Walter W. Heller, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, and his close collaborator, George L. Perry, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Writing in the economic letter of the National City Bank of Minneapolis, they say: "We disagree with those who foresee the mega-deficits bringing this recovery to an early end. Given the big margin of unused potential in the economy — nearly 10.5 million job seekers and one-fourth of unused potential in the economy — the Federal Reserve can for some time shield the economy from rising interest rates even in the face of those deficits."

Mr. Heller and Mr. Perry prove their objectivity by forecasting a fourth-quarter-over-fourth-quarter gain of 4.5 percent in 1984 and a year-over-year increase of 5.5 percent to 6 percent.

Thus do economic theory and practical politics make both strange bedfellows and estranged former bedfellows. As for the voters, they are more likely to judge not by theory or ideology, but by recent results, asking the politicians, "What have you done for me, or to me, lately?"

New York Times Service

## N.Y. Prices Drop; Dow Slips 18.59

### News on Grenada Prompts a Sell-Off

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged Friday in a sell-off sparked by White House reports that U.S. troops still had not gained control of Grenada and Moscow's charges that U.S. forces had fired on the Soviet Union's embassy in Grenada.

Merck and Perkin-Elmer triggered selling in high-quality issues with lower earnings projections. Automobile stocks came under profit-taking pressure for the second consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up three points at the outset after losing 1.73 Thursday, skidded 18.59 to 1,223.48, its worst loss since 19.51 Oct. 11. The average lost 25.40 for the week overall. Declines topped advances 5 to 3 and volume was \$1.2 billion shares compared with 79.6 million Thursday.

The news that the Soviet Union complained about the shooting at its mission knocked the market for a loop, said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache.

High Johnson of First Albany said the setback was a knee-jerk reaction to a political event and gave nervous investors an excuse to sell. The market had been quiet before the news.

Big investors stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market report on the money supply, which showed a \$2.4-billion decline. That could help the market next week.

The bond market moved up in anticipation of the decline. But experts said the Fed still was not likely to ease credit as long as the economy continued to expand rather rapidly.

CSX Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 24 1/4. Commodore International, which fell 8 points the previous two sessions despite reporting higher earnings, was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Perkin-Elmer, third on the list, plunged 4 to 26 after the company said it expected its first-quarter earnings to fall 20 to 30 percent from last year's 25 cents a share. American Telephone & Telegraph was fourth, off 1/4 to 61 1/4.

Merck skidded 5 1/4 to 94 1/4 after the company said its fourth-quarter earnings gain might be less than those achieved so far this year. John Blair plunged 5 to 37 1/4. The stock lost 2 1/4 Thursday after the company reported third-quarter earnings of 49 cents a share vs. 48 cents a year ago.

Ford Motor, which Thursday reported a \$333.1 million third-quarter profit, lost 1 1/4 to 66 1/4. The company said it would spend \$42 million on a plant in Spain. General Motors lost 1 1/4 to 77 and Chrysler 1 1/4 to 27 1/4.

American Express lost 1 1/4 to 32 1/4 in active trading.

### USWEST

Serves Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming  
Revenues: \$7,398.7  
Net Income: \$1,901.3  
Total Assets: \$4,416.6  
Employees: 97,364

### PACIFIC TELESCOPE

Serves California, Nevada  
Revenues: \$7,850.1  
Net Income: \$218.6  
Total Assets: \$17,810.5  
Long-Term Debt: \$6,559.8  
Employees: 15,071,681

### Southwestern Bell

Serves Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas  
Revenues: \$7,702.0  
Net Income: \$796.1  
Total Assets: \$17,491.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,675.1  
Employees: 16,802,638

### BELLSOUTH

Serves Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee  
Revenues: \$10,304.2  
Net Income: \$1,232.7  
Total Assets: \$23,207.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$5,590.1  
Employees: 23,060,213

### AT&T

Serves Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia  
Revenues: \$8,384.4  
Net Income: \$887.7  
Total Assets: \$18,197.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,758.2  
Employees: 23,248,096

### What's Left AT&T

Western Electric  
Equipment manufacturing  
Bell Laboratories  
Research and development  
A.T.&T. Information Systems  
Specialized equipment  
A.T.&T. International  
Overseas operations

### Bell Atlantic

Serves Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia  
Revenues: \$8,384.4  
Net Income: \$887.7  
Total Assets: \$18,197.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,758.2  
Employees: 23,248,096

### NYNEX

Serves Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, part of Connecticut  
Revenues: \$9,811.6  
Net Income: \$834.9  
Total Assets: \$18,785.8  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,942.4  
Employees: 17,405,018

### AMERITECH

Serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin  
Revenues: \$6,721.9  
Net Income: \$648.4  
Total Assets: \$18,181.2  
Long-Term Debt: \$4,942.4  
Employees: 23,571,025

## For Bell System Managers, Divestiture Represents the Chance of a Lifetime

By Karen W. Arntson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most new companies are satisfied to begin life with a nest egg counted in thousands, or perhaps millions, of dollars. On Jan. 1, with the breakup of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., seven new companies will spring forth fully formed, each with nearly \$20 billion in assets and \$10 billion in revenue.

Markedly smaller than the old AT&T, they will nonetheless rank as giants of U.S. industry, bigger than virtually every other utility in the United States. Each will have as much in assets as U.S. Steel and more revenues than Chrysler or Dow Chemical, and will be bigger than all but a handful of U.S. companies.

For the executives tapped to lead these companies, it is the stuff of which dreams are made. But their experiences could just as easily turn into nightmares. Some employees are describing the challenge of the Bell System's breakup with an analogy, noted Jerry Bladerwick, a vice president for communications at Southwestern Bell: "It is that divesting AT&T without

disrupting phone service is like taking apart a 747 and reassembling it into two 727s in midair." He added, "We think things are going smoothly, but we won't really know if we overlooked anything until the divestiture actually occurs on Jan. 1."

Even if nothing goes wrong, said Delbert C. Staley, chairman and chief executive officer of Nynex, the regional company that will serve New York and New England, "customers are likely to feel they are getting poorer service, because they will have to go to different sources for equipment, local phone lines and long-distance services, which they used to get all from one supplier."

On the regional executives' shoulders will also rest the expectations of millions of investors — sophisticated pension-fund managers as well as the traditional widows and orphans — not just that their dividends be maintained but also that the companies show good growth. The Bell System's 3 million shareholders face a confusing array of new stocks that will begin to trade Nov. 16. For every 10 shares of AT&T stock, they will receive one share in each of the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

## Key U.S. Index Increased 0.9% In September

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The index of leading U.S. indicators rose 0.9 percent in September, with increases in new business formations and the length of the average workweek in manufacturing accounting for most of the gain, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

The department also revised the figures for July and August, which earlier had been reported as an 0.8-percent increase and a 0.1-percent decline, respectively. The new July estimate was a 0.6-percent gain and the revised figure for August was a 0.3-percent increase.

For the third quarter as a whole, the index rose 2.5 percent, substantially less than the 5.9-percent increase in the first quarter or the 4.7-percent gain in the second period.

The September increase pleased the White House, which issued a statement saying, "Since leading indicators are predictive of economic activity, today's figures show we can expect steady economic growth in the months ahead. . . . This is the 13th consecutive month of increases in the leading indicators."

Nevertheless, the slowdown in the quarterly rate of increase suggests that economic growth is likely to be slower in coming months, analysts said. In addition, fragmentary October figures for several of the indicators point to a much smaller increase, or possibly even a decline, in the index this month, the analysts said.

Only 10 of the index's 12 indicators were available. Five went up and five went down, but the increases were generally much larger than the declines.

Also contributing to the rise in the index were higher stock prices, higher contracts and orders for business plant and equipment and a drop in initial claims for unemployment benefits.

Falling indicators were those covering new orders for manufacturing consumer goods and a measure of the money supply, both adjusted for inflation, the number of companies receiving slower deliveries from suppliers, building permits, and the change in sensitive materials prices.

A separate index of four indicators that move coincidentally with changes in the economy rather than in advance of them rose 1.6 percent. An index of lagging indicators fell 0.7 percent.

## Peugeot Posts \$100-Million Loss for Half

PARIS (Reuters) — Peugeot's parent company net loss in the first half of this year was 799 million francs (about \$100 million at current exchange rates), compared with a profit of 109.7 million francs in the first half of 1982, the state-owned automaker reported Friday.

Peugeot did not give first-half consolidated results but forecast a 1983 consolidated loss considerably below the 1982 shortfall of 2.15 billion francs. It added that the group would not achieve its target of breaking even this year.

The company said the 1983 forecast was due to higher costs that have only been partially reflected in the selling prices of Peugeot vehicles. In addition, it said, productivity gains have been less than hoped for.

Peugeot said its foreign industrial subsidiaries were likely to show improved results this year.

Commenting on the first-half parent company loss, Peugeot said (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## U.S. Trade Gap for Year So Far Exceeds All of '82

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed by 25 percent to \$5.81 billion in September from the monthly record of \$7.2 billion in August.

However, the September figure was 38 percent wider than the \$4.2 billion of September 1982 and recovery.

Japanese balance-of-payments surplus off 61.4 percent, Page 9.

The short-term drop in imports reflected both a slight decline in the cost of imported oil and a temporary slowdown in deliveries of Japanese cars and autos manufactured in Canadian plants.

Exports of manufactured goods, primarily aircraft and auto parts, increased 3.1 percent to \$11.2 billion, the report said. Farm exports went up 11.3 percent, an interruption

ready \$3.9 billion more than for all 1982.

Exports for September went up 4.6 percent to \$17.4 billion and imports dropped 2.6 percent to \$23.2 billion. Even with the decline, September imports were at the second highest level of the year, a reflection of the U.S. economic recovery.

Government officials have long predicted that this year's deficit would eventually reach \$60 billion to \$70 billion.

Mr. Feldstein placed primary blame on the strength of the dollar. Another problem has been the weak economies of some of the nation's largest customers.

The average number of barrels of imported oil in September was 6.1 million a day, the same as in August.

in a trend of decline that has been under way for two years.

Earlier this week, Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told Congress, "For next year, it looks more and more like we will have a trade deficit of more than \$100 billion."

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Exports for September went up 4.6 percent to \$17.4 billion and imports dropped 2.6 percent to \$23.2 billion. Even with the decline, September imports were at the second highest level of the year, a reflection of the U.S. economic recovery.

Government officials have long predicted that this year's deficit would eventually reach \$60 billion to \$70 billion.

Mr. Feldstein placed primary blame on the strength of the dollar. Another problem has been the weak economies of some of the nation's largest customers.

The average number of barrels of imported oil in September was 6.1 million a day, the same as in August.

Exports of manufactured goods, primarily aircraft and auto parts, increased 3.1 percent to \$11.2 billion, the report said. Farm exports went up 11.3 percent, an interruption

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 28, excluding bank service charges

THEIR CROPPED CURRENCY PAIRS FOR U.S. EXPORTS, INCLUDING THE DOLLAR								
	\$	D.M.	FF.	FL.	Yen	Sfr.	DK.	Sc.
American Express	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of America	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Montreal	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Paris	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Tokyo	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of London	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of New York	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Spain	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Italy	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Greece	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Portugal	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Belgium	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Netherlands	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Luxembourg	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Switzerland	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05
Bank of Austria	1.5365	4.367	112.31	36.87	0.3455	5.31	136.79	31.05

Dollar Values								
	\$	DM	FF	FL	Yen	Sfr.	DK	Sc.
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SPORTS

On an Evening of Rare Perfection, Soviet Women Win Gymnastics Title

**BUDAPEST** — The currency of gymnastics, which is based on "10" as the score for a perfect performance, was devalued somewhat Thursday at the World Gymnastics Championships when no fewer than seven women got one or more in the optional exercises.

The 10s came in the final rotation in which the top four teams from Monday's compulsory exercises were grouped. It was reasonable to expect high scores as both East Germany and Romania were within range of the leading Soviet team and were obviously pumped up. But to have four 10s in the first three minutes of competition struck some as unreasonable.

The Soviet Union — which went on to win the team

competition, outdistancing Romania by 1.35 points, East Germany by 4.20, Bulgaria by 4.47, and China by 5.77 — scored three 10s in the vault on the first rotation. Defending world champion Olga Bicherova and teammates Natalia Yourchenko and Olga Mostepanova made perfect vaults. Romania, meanwhile, was working on the uneven bars at the same time, getting 10s from Ecaterina Szabo and Lavinia Agache. Experienced onlookers called it the most amazing three minutes of gymnastics they had ever seen. But later, others wondered if it wasn't the most amazing and bold example of collusion gymnastics ever witnessed.

This raises two issues in gymnastics, issues already well worked over. Namely the favoritism of East-bloc judges, who tend to dominate the panels and who tend to overscore their athletes. The second, of course, is sour grapes — the complaints of the rest of field who either do not have the right judges or else — could this be? — the right athletes.

Mike Jacqui, president of the United States Gymnastics Federation and the representative of the U.S. Delegation here, took a middle road on all this, saying: "The East European judges may cooperate from time to time, but not in the raising of the top gymnasts' scores. The effects of their judging tend to be seen in the raising of the lesser gymnasts' scores."

The best of the Soviet female gymnasts is not 15-year-old Olga Bicherova, the defending champion. She is unlikely regarded as the most overrated gymnast in the game.

Bicherova, although she had a 10 and a 9.5, was not among the top three scorers from her team so she did not advance to Saturday's all-around finals, the individual portion of the seven-day meet. Instead, the three Soviet representatives will be Yourchenko, the half-year leader, Mostepanova, currently in third place, and Tatiana Molodtsova.

Also in the running for the individual crown are Romania's Agache and Szabo, who finished second and fourth. And so is remarkable Mari Gnanuck of East Germany, whose elbow was shattered this spring and who is coming back from a big surgery. In her first international meet since then, the girl who rated a 10 percent chance of returning to the sport in May is now in fifth place in the all-around. And this despite a disastrous 9.3 in the floor exercises when she fell.

That Gnanuck survived that gaffe threw chills into anyone who hoped to pass her. Regarded as a 10 in the body and a 12 in the head, she has a history of freezing on the floor. In the last world championships she had three 9.5s and then finished 30th when she walked off the floor midway through her routine. The word on her is that she's afraid to tumble. But not, evidently, very much afraid. Or just not anymore.

The U.S. team, without its No. 1 and 3 members — Dianne Durham and Mary Lou Retton — probably fared as well as it could in this meet, finishing seventh. One thing, though, the United States will be in the Olympics. The 11 other teams to survive the qualifier include, in order, the Soviet Union, Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Hungary, Canada, North Korea and Japan.



Natalia Yourchenko working the beam.



**BUZZING DEFENSE** — Boston goalie Doug Keane blocks a shot by Minnesota's Will Plett before Gord Khuzak took out Plett. After Boston's 8-1 victory on Thursday, Keane said, "All I had to do was stand in there and make the first save. We just buzzed them all night."

Ski Official Says Stenmark Will Be Barred From Games

**STOCKHOLM** — Ingemar Stenmark, winner of two Olympic skiing gold medals and 17 World Cup titles, will not be permitted to compete at the Winter Games in Sarajevo, an International Ski Federation official said Friday.

Marc Girardelli, meanwhile, an Austrian who skis for Luxembourg, may have trouble getting permission to compete at the Games because he apparently wants to ski for Austria.

"My personal opinion is that neither Stenmark nor Girardelli will

Talks Stalled; NBA Referees On Sidelines

**NEW YORK** — The National Basketball Association was to open its season Friday with nine games, all staffed by substitute referees to replace the regulars, who have been unable to achieve a new contract with the league.

The latest talks between the two sides lasted five hours Thursday in Princeton, New Jersey. But progress was described as meager, and both the league and the National Association of Basketball Referees, representing the 29 regular officials, said there would not be enough time to get them in the opening games no matter what happened at negotiations.

Thursday's talks were held as some of the league's 23 teams engaged in transactions to meet the deadline for achieving a 12-man roster limit.

After the meeting between the league and the referees, the NBA said it had put an additional proposal on the table that would have increased the starting salaries to \$28,000, from the league's original offer of \$24,000.

Richie Phillips, the union's general counsel, acknowledged the offer but said: "It was unacceptable because it was the same for all three years of the contract. They wouldn't budge on the second and third years."

Phillips also said that the union had reduced its salary demands for each of the three years in a new contract. It is now asking \$32,000 for starting referees, he said, instead of \$35,000 in the first year, \$35,000 instead of \$37,000 in the second year, and \$38,000 instead of \$39,000 in the third year.

Phillips said the referees would pick the game between the 76ers and the Washington Bullets at the Spectrum in Philadelphia and the New York Knicks' home opener Saturday night against the Washington Bullets at Madison Square Garden.

Exhibition Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	4	2	.750
Washington	4	2	.750
Philadelphia	3	4	.556
New York	3	4	.500
New Jersey	3	4	.500
Atlanta	3	4	.500
Control Division	7	1	.875
Chicago	5	2	.750
Indiana	5	2	.750
Cleveland	4	3	.667
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
San Antonio	3	3	.500
San Diego	3	3	.500
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
Western Conference	4	2	.750
Portland	4	2	.750
Seattle	4	2	.750
Phoenix	4	2	.750
Golden State	4	2	.750
Utah	4	2	.750
Denver	4	2	.750
San Jose	4	2	.750
San Francisco	4	2	.750
San Antonio	4	2	.750
Houston	4	2	.750
Control Division	7	1	.875
Golden State	5	2	.750
Phoenix	4	3	.667
Portland	4	3	.667
Seattle	4	3	.667
San Diego	4	3	.667
Los Angeles	4	3	.667

Fouts Hurt for Chargers' Game Against Redskins

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Not since 1977, when he sat out 10 games because of a "contract dispute," has Dan Fouts missed two consecutive games for the San Diego Chargers. Yet now, when they need him most, he is expected to be unavailable again Monday night when the Chargers play the Washington Redskins in San Diego.

Fouts, who holds several National Football League passing records, has injuries to his left wrist and right thumb and to the rotator cuff



Dan Fouts



Dave Krieg

NFL Preview

In his right shoulder. He did not play last Sunday, when the Chargers lost to the Denver Broncos, 14-7.

His injuries could not have come at a worse time. The Chargers have fallen to 3-5 after two consecutive losses, and so many other Chargers are injured that even a healthy Fouts would be hard pressed to bring a victory over the Redskins.

Fouts' absence gave Ed Luther, a fourth-year quarterback from San Jose State, the first start of his career against the Broncos. He had only limited success, completing 22 of 48 for 199 yards.

The Redskins would seem to be an ideal team for a quarterback to exploit. Despite their 6-2 record, the Redskins are tied with the Giants for the worst-rated pass defense in the league.

Part of the reason may be that the Redskins have had difficulty running on the Redskins. The Raiders run for 105 yards against them, but no other team has run for 100. And, with injuries to running backs Chuck Muncie and James Brooks, it is not likely the Chargers will, either. (Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book have made Washington a 3-point favorite.)

Previews of the other games this weekend follow:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Dallas Cowboys (7-1)** — After their first loss of the season, by 40-38 to the Raiders last Sunday night, the Cowboys play six straight games against teams that now have non-winning records. To win, the Giants need to exploit the Cowboys' secondary, as the Raiders did — for 300 yards. (Dallas by 10.)

**Detroit Lions (3-5)** at Chicago Bears (3-5) — The Bears may be catching the Lions at a good time. The Lions played their worst game of the year in their loss to Washington, 38-17, rushing and passing for less than 100 yards each. The Bears, meanwhile, played their best defensive game of the year in a 7-6 victory over Philadelphia. But the Bears offense, which through the first seven weeks of the season had been rated No. 2 in the league, has slipped to No. 5. (Chicago by 2 1/2.)

**Minnesota Vikings (6-2)** at St. Louis Cardinals (2-5-1) — The Vikings are improving in the one area that could be most bothersome to the Cardinals, run defense. In each of the last three games, all victories, the Vikings have reduced the number of opposition rushing yards to,

the 87 allowed Green Bay last Sunday. A key for the Cardinals may be how Neil O'Donoghue fares on his first field-goal attempt. He has missed his last three, all in the overtime period against the Giants. As a result, the game ended in a 20-20 tie. (Minnesota by 3 1/2.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

**Houston Oilers (0-8)** at Cleveland Browns (4-4) — There is no reason to assume that the Oilers will win any games this year. For the Browns, Brian Sipe, who has thrown 17 interceptions, most in the league, has been replaced by Paul McDonald. Not that this should make much difference to the Oilers: They're tied with three other teams for the fewest interceptions in the league, five. (Cleveland by 9 1/2.)

**Seattle Seahawks (4-4)** at Los Angeles Raiders (6-2) — The Raiders made Marc Wilson's first start of the year a last-gasp victory over the Cowboys. But it still left unresolved one major mystery: Why has Marcus Allen been ineffective? He is averaging 61 yards a game. To have any chance against the Raiders, the Seahawks will need to improve upon all facets of their offense, now led by Dave Krieg, who has replaced Jim Zorn. (Los Angeles by 6 1/2.)

**Kansas City Chiefs (4-4)** at Denver Broncos (5-3) — The Broncos are easily the weakest team in the league with a winning record. Four of their five victories are over teams that now have losing records. Even

so, they have now won all three games with Steve DeBerg at quarterback. The Chiefs drew a bad team, the Oilers, when they needed one the most. With an offense that can do little other than pass, the Chiefs finally won with good defense, 13-10. (Kansas City by 2 1/2.)

INTERCONFERENCE

**New York Jets (3-5)** at San Francisco 49ers (6-2) — The 49ers scored four touchdowns in the fourth quarter to defeat the Rams, 45-35, and had a season-high 358 yards of passing, which is a bad sign for the Jets. New York has yielded 215 yards or more of passing in each of its last three games, all losses. (San Francisco by 6.)

**New England Patriots (4-4)** at Atlanta Falcons (3-5) — The Patriots are on a bit of a roll, having won two straight. The second was one of the true shocks of the season, 31-0, over the Bills. This could lead one to believe that the Patriots, after one of their best defensive efforts of the season, are a cinch to defeat the Falcons, who overcame a 21-0 lead to win, 27-21. New England's defense is not likely to fold after three quarters, as the Jets did. (Atlanta by 3.)

**New Orleans Saints (5-3)** at Buffalo Bills (5-3) — The Saints' defense gave up only two touchdowns runs and 141 total yards in the 24-21 victory over Tampa Bay. It's difficult to tell what sort of game New Orleans will get from the Bills, who have beaten only one team that now has a winning record.

NHL Standings

**WALLES CONFERENCE**

Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Rangers	9	2	10	48
Philadelphia	8	2	17	51
NY Isles	4	4	18	39
Washington	3	7	4	22
Pittsburgh	2	5	4	22
New Jersey	1	6	2	23

**Adams Division**

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Quebec	7	4	1	44
Edmonton	7	4	1	44
Boston	5	4	1	39
Toronto	3	7	4	22
Buffalo	4	5	0	40
Montreal	3	6	1	38

**Campbell Conference**

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Chicago	7	4	1	44
St. Louis	4	4	12	37
San Jose	3	7	4	22
Toronto	3	7	4	22
Minnesota	3	6	1	38
Calgary	3	6	1	38

**Smythe Division**

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	7	2	1	44
Vancouver	4	5	1	39
Winnipeg	3	7	4	22
Calgary	3	6	1	38
Los Angeles	2	5	2	36

**Thursday's Results**

Philadelphia	4	Quebec	3
Edmonton	3	St. Louis	1
San Jose	3	San Jose	1
Boston	3	Minnesota	1
Pittsburgh	2	Buffalo	1
Los Angeles	2	Los Angeles	1

**Hockey**

Philadelphia	4	Quebec	3
Edmonton	3	St. Louis	1
San Jose	3	San Jose	1
Boston	3	Minnesota	1
Pittsburgh	2	Buffalo	1
Los Angeles	2	Los Angeles	1

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HONG KONG / KOWLOON. Tel:  
6 6529 no call.  
YOUNG LADY, English, Chinese,  
will travel London 747 3304.

**PARIS** 552 62 62 - V.P. PR. LADY  
Young lady (personal assistant),  
left travel companion.  
HONG KONG / KOWLOON.



